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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Rebellious Congress British Trade Pacts

One week of five available to the special session of Congress before holidays begin has produced little more than a filibuster on the anti-lynching bill. Openly rebellious, heated and alarmed by business recession, Senators and Representatives alike came back to Washington in no mood for rushing through the President's four major projects on wages and hours, crop control, executive reorganization, and regional planning.

In the first third of his message of Monday to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt betrayed an uncertainty, a tendency to conciliate those he has called "economic royalists," and a defensive attitude far from his boldly ringing phrases of earlier messages. Not until he came to the specific outlining of his four main objectives did he resume his confident tone.

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Even the President's persuasive intonation could not have concealed his apparent realization that unless he can win business over to more active support of his aims, the New Deal may be forced deeper into relief spending, and possibly collapse. This momentous event—Mr. Roosevelt for the first time facing business declines generated during his own Administration—droned forth to the world in the monotonous sing-song of a Congressional clerk. The President chose to meet the severest test of his program without personally appearing before Congress.

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Tax Relief

Although the floor of Congress yielded little beyond warming-up speeches, committees labored in private to whip the four-point program into line. Concessions to business dissatisfaction showed themselves in tax relief—a subject not mentioned in the President's fireside radio chat of Oct. 12 announcing this short special session. A week after that talk the stock market nose-dived. This Friday the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Taxation decided to recommend relaxation of the corporate undistributed profits tax. Other tax relief is making headway.

Despite the obvious need for friendly gestures toward business, New Deal leaders hammered away at their thesis that "balanced abundance" lies along the road of further governmental regulation and planning of national economy.

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'Ever-Normal' Industry

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his annual report extended his "ever-normal granary" plan to cover industry as well in an integrated farm-factory program. He left details to be worked out by industrial engineers.

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Mr. Wallace's balanced granary project, designed to store rather than destroy crop surpluses in bumper years, shared the week's farm spotlight with debate on crop control. The Secretary in a special report to the White House favored "more flexible adjustment of production," and placed compulsory crop control last among measures for stabilizing farm prices.

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Senator Capper of Kansas, replying directly to the President's message to Congress, opposed compulsory crop control. The majority of middle-western farmers, he said, are against "regimentation and control from Washington." Under the "ever-normal granary" plan, farmers would be able to borrow federal funds at low interest in fat years, in order to hold their surpluses over for lean years. The focal point of discussion is whether taking part in the program shall be compulsory or voluntary.

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Gracious SEC

In a decision favorable to public utility systems, the Securities and Exchange Commission on Tuesday conciliated some business men who have dreaded possible severity of Chairman Douglas. He took over on Sept. 21 and was on record with some harsh things said about Wall Street.

Tuesday's decision was the first declaration of policy by the commission on administration of the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The commissioners unanimously approved a reorganization program of People's Light and Power Company. In so doing, they recognized the necessity for gradual, rather than abrupt, application of the law curbing holding companies.

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Another New Deal check-rein on public utilities—TVA—came before a court in Chattanooga, Tenn., that is distinguished on several counts. It is the first three-judge tribunal to hear an important constitutional case under terms of the judicial reorganization act passed at the last session of Congress. A woman, Judge Florence E. Allen of Columbus, Ohio, presides. The trial is expected to speed decision by the Supreme Court on TVA. Newton D. Baker heads counsel for 18 private

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First U. S.-Canadian Trade Pact in 1854

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Nov. 20

Canada's existing agreement with United State was signed at Washington Nov. 15, 1935, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. It became effective Jan. 1, 1936, and runs for three years.

Preliminary negotiations had been in progress for more than a year by the Government of former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

When the Mackenzie King Government took office in October, 1935, the negotiations were rushed to completion, the Prime Minister making two visits to Washington for the purpose in November.

Reciprocal trade between the two countries was sought as early as 1854 and achieved by an agreement in 1854 which was terminated by the United States in 1866.

In 1911 the then prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had an agreement ready but his government suffered defeat at the polls before it was completed.

Weighted Ballot Lauded at Parley Of City Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20—"Neighborliness of political parties" engendered by proportional representation voting builds a philosophy that in wider fields makes for the fraternalism of nations and world peace, John H. Humphreys of London, England, world authority on that subject, told delegates at the closing session of the forty-third annual convention of the National Municipal League here today.

Mr. Humphreys lauded the recent proportional representation election in New York as one that for the first time gave the city a representative council and "made use of civic forces and leadership suppressed by the plurality system." The democratic formula "that gives expression to all the forces in a community and every party its due" was, he held, the same philosophy that can build a federation of friendly states upon justice in human relationship.

Registration of Jobless

Compulsory registration of the unemployed and compulsory publication of industrial employment needs were urged by Miss Dorothy C. Kahn, director of the Philadelphia Relief Board, as a more direct solution of the job problem than any so far adopted. Miss Kahn, who spoke at a luncheon in connection with the league meeting yesterday, said there were "booms and depressions in public understanding as in business," and that unemployment was "an affront to our ideals."

"We must produce real work—not artificial devices that bring discontent," she declared, adding that "we cannot go on borrowing to meet relief needs."

William Hodson, New York City commissioner of public welfare, another luncheon speaker, supported United States Senator Robert La-Follette's stand that in the future relief must be paid out of income taxes.

No Relief Borrowing

"We cannot liquidate starving and suffering people," he declared. "Relief must be financed by earned taxation. Taxes must be higher to meet the cost. They must reach down into the lower levels. Everybody sharing in the Government ought to share in its cost."

Mr. Hodson said that New York City had done no borrowing for relief purposes since October, 1934, adding that if the city had not been on a pay-as-you-go basis, it would

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Cost of U. S. Spoils: $1,000,000,000 a Year

But vast sum represents only a fraction of real cost in efficient government. Third of six articles on need for Civil Service reform.

By Ralph M. Blagdon

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The slipshod practice of selecting government employees on the basis of political pull, with its $1,000,000,000-a-year waste, has become admittedly subversive of modern government with its ever broadening scope.

Spoils-infested public service hobbles the administration of the modern state dangerously but above all it imposes an enormous cost upon the public at a time when economies and balanced budgets are particularly needed.

The cost of spoils becomes even more onerous when it is understood that this levy on the taxpayer could be removed, or greatly reduced, if the public, today aroused to unprecedented concern over the state of the Government service, would continue its demand that its representatives no longer misrepresent it by sustaining the outmoded tactics of Andrew Jackson and the city boss.

Adds to Public Debt

The present backward state of civil service in the United States—a backwardness that permits the spoilsman to select four out of every 10 persons in the federal service—has added at least $5,000,000,000 to the $56,000,000,000 public debt of the nation in the last five years.

One billion dollars a year—more than the cost of the army and navy—more than the entire income tax collection in 1935—more than all the corporations in America will pay into the federal treasury in 1937!

When the money cost of spoils and patronage are placed at $1,000,000,000 a year, it is, of course, an estimate. But those who make this estimate are disposed to believe that it is an underestimate rather than an exaggeration. Among those who have computed the costs of spoils at $1,000,000,000 a year are Luther G. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees; H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League; James Kerr Pollock, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, and most other civil service authorities, who have studied the toll taken from the public purse by making politics rather than merit the test of fitness for government employees.

Where the Money Goes

While the $1,000,000,000 cost of spoils cannot be precisely itemized, it can be adequately indicated.

There is, for instance, the direct cost of turnover—of training new personnel when a shift in administration brings in thousands of new party workers to whom politicians have promised jobs. Big corporations estimate that it costs a thousand dollars to break in a single employee. City, state and federal elections result in a rather constant turnover of thousands of jobs. Here then at the very outset is a cost of many thousands of dollars that cannot be escaped in the spoils system. It would fall on the public even if the new employees were later to become the most efficient in the world.

Economies in Civil Service

The real cost lies, however, in the fact that spoils offer no assurance of efficient personnel. Bosses and senatorial patronage dispensers may make an effort to pick men they deem competent, but their judgment is admittedly a poor substitute for an impersonal and impartial examination that tests ability. Moreover, the chances are that the political job dispenser will be as much concerned with holding the "machine" together and by "getting as

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Civil Service Held Way to Efficiency

By Maury Maverick

Member of Congress From Texas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From a selfish viewpoint, if from no other, I favor civil service. With the opening of one non-civil-service job, I sometimes have hundreds of applications, and each of these applicants have many of their friends who also write to me. In one instance, I believe that I received something like 1800 letters about one job. It was a minor one.

From the unselfish viewpoint, the merit system is the only square and fair thing. It is neither right nor proper that men be appointed to jobs on the grounds of political pull when they have no efficiency.

From the viewpoint of public service, civil service is the proper thing. Only by permitting men to enter the service on the basis of merit, and staying there the same way, can we really have efficiency. They must, of course, be loyal. But the public is entitled to efficiency, and I know of no other way of getting it than through the application of merit and the civil service.

Mussolini Takes African Post In Cabinet Shake-Up

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today announced a shake-up in his Cabinet and an important change in the colonial administration in which the Duke of Aosta was named Viceroy of Ethiopia and the Duce himself assumed the African portfolio.

The young Duke of Aosta, an officer of the air corps who helped conquer Ethiopia, was appointed in the place of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. The Duke of Aosta is first cousin, once removed, of King Victor Emmanuel III and great grandson of former King Victor Emmanuel II.

In taking charge of the ministry for Italian Africa, Signor Mussolini replaced Alessandro Lessona. The Duce honored Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, a veteran of the Spanish campaign, by naming him first assistant in the African ministry.

Change in Finance Ministry

Finance Minister Thon di Revel, who had been his undersecretary, Renato Ricci, former head of the Fascist youth organizations, became an undersecretary in the Ministry of Corporations.

By today's shake-up, Signor Mussolini assumed the fifth of 14 portfolios in the Cabinet—besides the premiership. He is now Minister of

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Job Insurance A Cushion For U. S. on Jan. 1

$350,000,000 Ready in 21 States to Protect 11,565,009

Political Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—This is the first "cushioned" business recession in American history.

On and after Jan. 1, 1938, the benefits of the [illegible] Unemployment Social Security Act become effective, [illegible] will affect many of those [illegible] become unemployed, and the number will be $350,000,000, which the Treasury now holds in trust for the 21 states and the District of Columbia which passed [illegible] operating acts in time to make workers eligible for payments in 1938.

There is no expectation, of course, that any great proportion of the eligible workers will find themselves out of work, because it is the general belief that the business decline will be short-lived. Nevertheless, it is certain that a good many jobless workers this winter will be glad they have insurance benefits for a partial cushion of the shock of unemployment. In the larger field, the testing of the new law, and its practical application for the first time, is looked upon as a major educational experience, while the political effects may be considerable.

Depends on Wage

The insurance payments will depend on the wage the worker got prior to being laid off, but in general will average $15 a week for all those who got protection. In terms of food, morale and sheer survival value, the difference for a worker between being thrown out on the street jobless without a cent of income, and getting 15 beautiful green dollar bills a week to keep his wife and family fed is the difference between hope and despair. The weekly payments will continue for 16 weeks, which is nearly four months, thus giving a worker a chance to ride out the winter if unemployment continues that long.

Although 26 states did not pass the necessary acts to make their workers eligible for insurance premiums at the beginning of 1938, some of the biggest industrial states are included under the first application of the program by the 21 participating states. The forty-eighth state, Wisconsin, has been paying unemployment benefits since 1936.

How It Operates

This is how the new scheme works: Boilermaker Smith, who is eligible under the law after Jan. 1, is laid off when the Agax Machine Shop temporarily cuts forces. Boilermaker Smith hasn't expected to be dropped, has made no preparations for it, has a wife and three children, has just obligated himself for installment on a $49 washing machine. In fact, Boilermaker Smith is in a bad way, and this lay-off would bring financial woe under normal circum-

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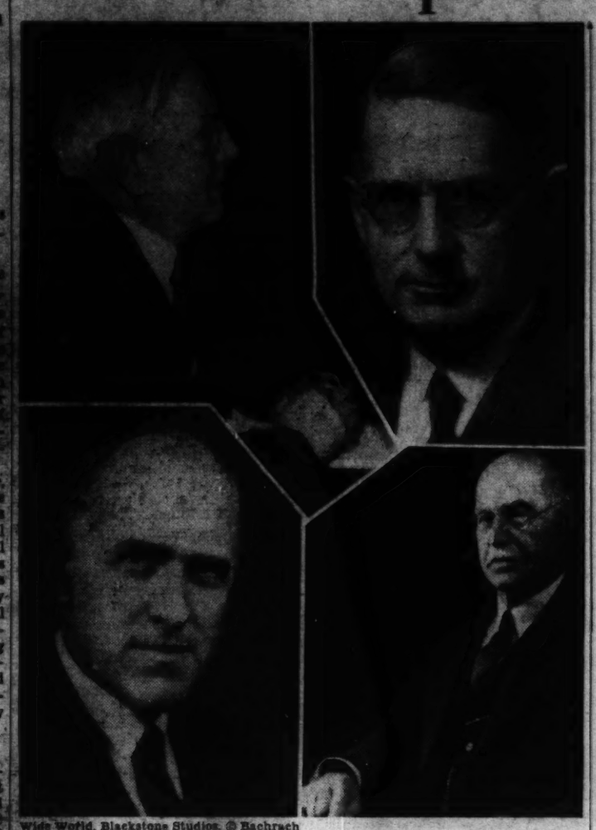
1000 Economists Offer Plan To Congress to Aid Recovery; Foresee No Depression Like '29



Wide World, Blackstone Studios, © Bachrach

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague
(Above) Former Adviser to the Bank of England and U. S. Treasury

J. M. Clark
(Above) Past President of the American Economic Association

Dr. William F. Ogburn
Former President of the American Sociological Association

Prof. Frank W. Taussig
Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Economics

Members of American Economic Association Cover Field

Poll by Monitor Shows Sentiment

Industry, It Is Declared, Must Be Assured Federal Co-operation

In view of the business recession, The Christian Science Monitor addressed the following questions to the entire membership of the American Economic Association:

1. Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

2. Give chief reasons for present recession.

3. What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

4. How can this principal need best be attained?

As a service to responsible authority in private and public life, nearly 1000 of the nation's industrialists, economists, financiers, business men, sociologists and specialists in related fields, have today answered The Christian Science Monitor's questionnaire.

Conclusions

A tabulation of the replies, a detailed breakdown of which will appear in the course of this article, reveals two main conclusions supported by the large majority of the authorities:

1. In the judgment of 85 per cent of the members of the American Economic Association replying to the poll, the current business recession does not contain the elements which will make it a repetition of the depression of 1929-1932.

2. In the preponderant judgment of the members the trend to recovery can be regained by action of the present Congress. Specifically, the overwhelming majority list tax revision, a balancing of the budget, less regulation, and a clarification of Government policy, as the factors most needed and most attainable at this time.

Two reasons induced The Christian Science Monitor to undertake the questionnaire. One was that the October panic in the stock market resulted in a crop of alarmist suggestions that "another depression is upon us." Obviously as Mayor LaGuardia, for example, indicated at the Mayors Conference in Washington this week, a bad situation can be made worse by calamity howling.

The Second Reason

The second reason for undertaking the poll was the special session of Congress which began its deliberations this week. Public opinion generally seems to hold that the business movement since 1933 is the first government-managed recovery in American history.

For this reason the results of such a survey have a certain interest for government, and these results are presented for whatever value they may be to public officials who may wish to have available to them such an assembly of qualified opinion prescribing ways and means by which the Government can help regain the trend to recovery.

This poll, incidentally, represents the first time the substantial membership of the American Economic Association has been collectively assembled since 1930, when the association joined almost unanimously in recommending to President Hoover the veto of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill.

In appraising the recommendations of the present poll, it should be noted that the membership of the association represents not a business pressure group, but a body of relatively detached specialists whose very specialization qualifies them to express opinion.

The "Noes" Have It

The first question in the questionnaire read:

Is the 1929-32 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

A classification of all the answers yields this result:

Total Replies		906
No	786	
Qualified No	34	
Doubtful	38	
	858	
Yes	37	
Qualified Yes	27	
Doubtful	16	
	80	
Impossible to classify	7	
No answers	59	
	906	

Some of these classifications required explanation. In the "No" column we have included "qualified noes" as well as flat "noes." They are of this type:

No, unless we get more of the New Deal legislation.

No, unless a do-nothing program comes into vogue.

No, unless we run into extreme

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Symposium on Business: Leaders Chart the Way

Following are some of the replies to The Christian Science Monitor's questionnaire which give the views of representative leaders:

Monetary Expert

O. M. W. Sprague

Former Adviser to Bank of England and United States Treasury

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
No.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Lack of capital issues owing to high cost of construction materials and labor and to dissatisfaction of the business community with the political situation.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Co-operation between Government and business to bring about a concerted reduction in construction cost.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
No reply.

Political Economist

J. M. Clark

Past President, American Economic Association

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
I do not think so.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Business is jittery, owing to war dangers abroad, disturbed foreign monetary conditions, disturbed domestic labor conditions, uncertainty as to federal budget and tax and other policies. It is slow about further forward-looking expansion. Probably durable goods have been produced faster than used in the recent expansion tending to a pause.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
(1) If resumption of the recent type of uptrend is the desideratum, it needs removal of above disturbing conditions. But I question whether such removal is most needed. (2) Greatest need seems to be a type of expansion less likely to lead to another slump, depending less on crowding two years expansion of durable-goods production into one year and more on a more balanced expansion. For either (1) or (2) freer international trade is badly needed. Higher wages might help (2) but hardly (1).

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
There seems to be no easy and simple method in view of the stubborn nature of the obstacles. Many people must adopt an attitude of greater readiness to accommodate their differences. For one example, once the C. I. O. fight for recognition is settled, its actual economic bargaining policies may prove less disturbing. Washington could, if it would, quiet some apprehensions, favoring (1) above, but possibly in some respects at expense of readjustments needed in the interest of (2) freer competition is needed, not by blanket mandatory legislation or anti-trust suits, but through

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Intimate Message From Washington

American Foreign Relations—Policy of Economic Co-operation Dramatically Revived—Trade Treaty Plans Move On

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 20

The past week has been one of unusual importance to American foreign relations. Two simultaneous developments have occurred which are certain to affect fundamentally the course of the nation's foreign policy. They set at rest much uncertainty and make it possible for the first time in months to perceive where American diplomacy is going.

On the one hand four months of experimental advance into international political co-operation has met a conclusive rebuff at Brussels. The failure of the effort there has coincided with unmistakable revival of energetic political isolationism in Congress. The storm warnings have been raised there. On Thursday a note was passed around on the floor of the Senate suggesting a subscription to pay Norman H. Davis' way back from Brussels. It was a joke, but a joke which shows where the wind is blowing.

On the other hand the older policy of economic co-operation has been dramatically revived and given a new impetus by announcement that the machinery has formally been put in motion for trade agreements with both Great Britain and Canada. It is the most signal achievement of the Hull trade agreements program and one which makes all the difference between the possibility of real achievements and certain futility. The way is open for linking the American economic orbit of 16 nations with the British orbit including the dominions and with the smaller neutrals of the Oslo group which are not yet definitely allied economically with either. A world front of economic liberals is possible.

Original Hull Program

For the United States this means going back to the fundamentals of the original Hull program. It means fixing as the basic doctrine of American foreign policy the theory that the soundest approach to peace is through better trade relations and economic recovery. And it means a recognition here that this is the most practical and promising field in which American co-operation for peace is feasible at this time.

The experiment in political co-operation was an emergency measure. The outbreak of the conflict in the Far East touched American interests more acutely than troubles in Europe. The slow-moving trade program did not get going in time to offer any prospect of satisfying Japanese needs by peaceful methods. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as his predecessor before him, felt that something should be attempted immediately to check Japan's invasion of China. And as his predecessor, Henry L. Stimson, he sought it essentially through collaboration.

The result was the Hull effort to mobilize world opinion through July and August against acts of aggression. It was followed by the decision to participate in a conference of nine power pact signatories and an effort was made to back up this decision with strong public support. President Roosevelt at Chicago sounded this appeal on Oct. 5.

The immediate reaction was encouraging. But the secondary reaction was not. Editorial commentators and newspaper editorials were soon making it quite clear that the United States was not prepared to back up Brussels with the American Navy. That was what Japan wanted to know. It was also enough to discourage Great Britain and France from any gesture which might antagonize Japan.

Device Precluded

The possibility that the Brussels participants might undertake to arm China—a device one step short of applying economic pressure on Japan—was precluded before the conference got under way by French submissiveness to the Japanese demand that the Indo-China border be closed to munitions shipments. Brussels never had a chance without the backing of the American Navy. Whatever doubt there may have been about this before Congress met on Monday has since been resolved by the tone and comments of the legislators. Which brings us down to today and the fact that so far as can be foreseen now the door is closing to American participation in any political co-operation against aggression.

The important thing today is the political implication which lies behind economic co-operation. Secretary Hull hopes that an Anglo-American trade agreement will soon bring at least 30 nations together in the freer trade movement. Some observers have attempted to read into this the intent to organize at least an economic front against fascism and aggressors. This is true to the extent that there tends to be better political relationship where there is satisfactory trade relationship, and to the extent that improved trade among the democracies tends to increase their military strength and their mutual sympathies.

The suspicion that there is some deeper implied political alliance, perhaps even a military understanding, behind the trade agreement with Great Britain has also been aroused in alarmist circles. Such charges constitute a major danger to that program realized by its sponsors and have already found voice in Congress and will be used against it by opponents. The truth so far as can be determined here is that these extreme implications of the trade program exist only in the minds of countries or individuals which either wish to find this hidden meaning, or fear to find it. It does not exist in the direct intent of its sponsors. It is nonetheless true that mistaken assumptions can play an important role in international relations.

The actual theory behind the trade program is not that if successful it will present a common democratic front against the aggressors, but rather that it will build up an inducement for them to seek relief from their economic needs through membership in the freer trade movement instead of through military force.

Farm Wife a Full Partner So Recognized by the FCA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Women on the farm are being officially recognized by the Farm Credit Administration as their husbands' business partners.

Believing that the Government is likely to get more of its money back if the farmer's womenfolk have a personal interest in his debts, the FCA has turned the problem of educating them over to Miss Julia O. Newton, formerly of the University of Minnesota. Miss Newton's title is chief of the family credit section.

"Many successful farms," says Miss Newton, "are not one-man businesses, but partnerships—partnerships between the farmer and the farm woman and usually the children.

"In the city a business man's office may be miles and miles away from his residence in the suburbs. He doesn't see his family from the time he catches the 8:15 train in the morning until he gets back to the house just in time for supper.

"Not so on the farm. The farmer's office is the family home.

Wife Aids Income

"The average city woman does not think of going to her husband's office if he is unable to dictate his letters or keep his business engagements. But on the farm the farm woman and children take the responsibility in the temporary absence of the farmer. The farm woman, too, makes substantial contributions to the family income from poultry and gardening as well as other home industries. With her husband she often signs the notes when money is borrowed for needful purposes."

Minnesota farmers, asked to list in order of importance the factors influencing their success in farming, put the co-operation of their wives as the second most important factor—preceded only by their own farming experience. Co-operation of their wives was more important to them than such requirements as ambition, hard work, school training, marketing ability and other factors.

A study made among farm families in Indiana showed that farmers whose wives co-operated to the

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Saving Our Schools

Forty-second of 52 Articles

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Japanese Capture Soochow; China Sets Up New Capital

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Japanese announced the capture today of Soochow, center of the main Chinese defense between Shanghai and Nanking.

Chinese officials at Nanking, the capital, did not deny the Japanese report either of the fall of Soochow or of Kashing, 35 miles to the southeast.

They said, however, that their forces were battling to defend the northern flank of the "Hindenburg" defense line at Changshu, 25 miles north of Soochow.

The Chinese asserted that their forces withdrew from Soochow only after the city virtually had been demolished by Japanese bombing planes. Kashing fell, they said, after severe street fighting.

NANKING, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Chinese Government formally announced removal of the nation's capital today to Chungking in Szechwan Province.

Government officials, however, reiterated their determination to resist the Japanese to the last man.

Chungking, on the Yangtze River west of Nanking, is about 750 air miles farther inland.

Full evacuation, however, was not expected at least for another week. Dispersal of Central Government ministries and officials to several inland cities has been in progress for a week without a formal announcement of evacuation.

Civil departments, the Government declared, were withdrawing "in order to conform to requirements of the present state of hostilities and to be more advantageously situated to direct national affairs and maintain prolonged resistance."

"Our submission to Japan neither would be comparable to our national existence nor consonant with the maintenance of international justice and peace," a government statement declared.

With the evacuation of Government offices almost complete, authorities began a systematic stripping of valuable equipment, machinery and furnishings.

All was to be moved away, leaving Nanking only an empty, nominal capital should the Japanese occupy it.

There were no signs of civil disorder.

Famous Papuan Mission Visited By Lord Gowrie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A state visit paid by Lord Gowrie, Governor General of Australia, and Lady Gowrie to Papua was marked by a visit to Kwato, scene of one of the most famous missions in the Southern Hemisphere.

Leaving H. M. A. S. Australia, in which the viceregal party made the trip, Lord and Lady Gowrie sailed in the viceregal barge in a choppy sea to the little island where Charles William Abel in the last century founded the interdenominational mission for the training of Papuan natives.

As the barge neared the island, four great canoes, each manned by 25 natives, shot out from the land and took up positions on each side of it, escorting the visitors to the landing stage to the accompaniment of chants. Hundreds of natives lined the wharves.

A miniature village of huts had been erected. In each hut was an exhibition of some of the industries of Kwato—basket-work, weaving, plaiting, all the manual work. Some natives illustrated the production of sago. Sitting astride a fallen sago tree, they sang as they hacked at the pulpy interior with axes.

War-Basis Regime Confirmed by Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (AP)—A joint army and navy communiqué announced today that an "Imperial Headquarters" had been established at the Imperial Palace.

(Emperor Hirohito approved establishment of an "Imperial Headquarters," presumably to consolidate Japan's Government in a centralized administrative body with sweeping powers, last Wednesday.)

"This action was taken in order to concentrate the military forces for so-called long term hostilities," the statement said, "believing this necessary to place the organ of supreme command on a wartime basis.

"The Imperial Headquarters' is the organ of supreme command under the direct jurisdiction of the Emperor. Its mission is to participate in discussions on matters regarding the supreme command and to maintain closer co-operation between the army and navy."

The statement said that the Cabinet would be kept informed of any measures by the Imperial headquarters through the Ministers of War and Navy.

Halifax Near End Of German Visit; Calls on Göring

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—An official invitation to Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, to visit England was announced today. No date was set.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 20—Viscount Halifax, British Lord President of the Council, who since Wednesday has been on an important but unofficial visit to Germany, will depart Sunday night.

During his five-day stay Lord Halifax will have carried through a strenuous program which already has included two consecutive night journeys to and from Berchtesgaden, the Bavarian residence of Reichsführer Hitler, to discuss matters with the Führer.

This morning he was back in Berlin at 8 o'clock to face another full day. Only a few hours after his return he was at the Foreign Office and later in the morning left for Karin Hall in Schorfheide, the country seat of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, director of the four-year economic plan, about two hours' run from the capital.

Lord Halifax's round of receptions will end tonight with a dinner at the British Embassy when he will meet the members of the German cabinet with whom he is not already acquainted.

It is generally assumed here that nothing very enlightening will be said about his talks, and certainly not before Lord Halifax reports to the English Cabinet.

Long Talks on Politics

A short communique issued regarding the Berchtesgaden conversations, while general in tone intimates that the two statesmen had long discussions on international politics of interest to both Germany and Great Britain.

But if from the British side it has been emphasized that these talks have been exploratory and that Lord Halifax was here to inquire into certain aspects of German foreign policy which were not clear to England, the emphasis here has been upon the facilities the talks gave Germany to understand England's "tortuous" policy.

Improvement in Anglo-German relations, it is generally admitted here, can be at best only a slow process. The basis of success can be very simply stated in general terms so far as Germany is concerned. It is namely that if England is prepared to respect the "vital interests" of the Third Reich, the latter will similarly respect the interests of England's overseas empire. At least that is how it is generally expressed in official National Socialist party circles, and these circles it must not be forgotten have great influence in the direction of German foreign policy today. Coming down to bedrock, however, the difficulty is to find agreement on these "vital necessities," which naturally are as expansive as term "equal status."

Timing Chosen

Whether Lord Halifax's visit has come at an opportune moment for the German authorities is an open question in political circles here today, as is also the question of whether it is going to be interpreted as a sign of English weakness or of a genuine desire for peace. The Haldane visit of 1912, which historians have described as a "missed opportunity" by Germany has often been mentioned in the press here of late as a case parallel to the present visit, but nowadays certain sections of the press are not sure which country missed the opportunity in 1912.

This country to judge from the press is particularly well pleased with the "increasing understanding for Germany" shown in recent debate in the House of Lords but report of new Anglo-American trade relations does not appear to have been so welcome, since any success along these lines is interpreted in many circles here as a direct assault of democratic against anti-democratic countries.

More Speed Sought By British Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A series of dynamometer car trials are being carried on by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company in an effort to increase the speed of its express services.

Coal consumption and speed restrictions are receiving special attention. Only members of the company's staff occupy the train during the trial runs. Two routes are being used: Bristol to Leeds, via Birmingham, Derby and Sheffield, and Leeds to Glasgow, via Carlisle, Dumfries and Kilmarnock. Similar trials made last April between St. Pancras, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield and Leeds, and between Derby and Manchester, resulted in speedier service between these points.

He's a British Tradition

Drawn by John A. May

Warder of the Tower of London

Does a Beefeater Eat Beef?

A Londoner's Sketchbook—V

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the gates of the ancient Tower of London a Beefeater stands guard, resplendent in the scarlet and gold Tudor uniform of the Yeomen of the Guard. But, strictly speaking, he is not a Beefeater at all, neither is he a Yeoman of the Guard; and although he wears the most ancient uniform in the British army, he could not accurately be called a soldier.

Such is history, a design in paradox—and the history behind this Warder of the Tower stretches back four centuries and a half, without a break to the stormy days of King Henry VIII.

This is not first-hand information. Part of it was told by the Man-Who-Knew, a small man with a straggling mustache and a dusty bowler hat, who whispered asides as the sightseeing crowd moved from one historic spot to another. The rest of the information came from a Beefeater.

"They're not Beefeaters—they're Buffetiers," whispered the Man-Who-Knew. "And they aren't Buffetiers, either. That's a fact!"

Seeing his audience's bewildered expression, he added: "The name comes from the Buffetiers, Yeomen of the Guard, who served from the sideboard at royal dinners. But these guards are not really Yeomen of the Guard; they are Warders allowed to wear the same uniform."

Verifying the Man-Who-Knew's statements disclosed that there is an alternative version of the origin of the name Beefeater, that it was a nickname invented in 1666 by Count Cosimo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and alluded to the girth and strength of the famous Warders.

The Warders originated from 12 Yeomen of the Guard left at the Tower to mark it as Crown property by King Henry VIII when he relinquished it as a royal residence. They had their Yeomen uniforms taken away, but Edward VI returned them, with a few minor modifications.

"The guards still have duties," the Man-Who-Knew whispered. "On November the fifth they march to the Houses of Parliament and search the cellars in case there's another gunpowder plot. That's a fact."

The Beefeaters also take part, each night, in the historic Ceremony of the Keys. A sergeant and four privates, one carrying a lantern, perform the duty. They lock the main gates and are challenged by the sentry. Replying to the challenge, they announce they have the keys. "Whose keys?" the sentry demands. "King George's Keys," they reply. "Advance, King George's Keys," comes the answer. "All's well."

The Tower also hears the curfew rung each night, a custom performed without interruption since Norman times. And there is, as romance dictates, a secret password, without which none can enter or leave the Tower after the Ceremony of the Keys.

The Beefeaters themselves, who used to have to wear beards but who have recently been granted permission to shave, are all old soldiers with distinguished records, as the Man-Who-Knew would tell you. That's a fact.

Solving Arctic Ice Drift

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—Soviet Russia's research party which has spent six months near the North Pole reported today that it had solved the "riddle of drift from the North Pole to the Atlantic."

A radio communication from Pyotr Shirsoff, the party's hydrogeologist, said the movement of "millions of kilometers of thick, strong ice is one of the grandest phenomena of nature."

The announcement, coming on completion of the party's sixth month on an ice floe which has drifted about 450 miles since the Russians landed near the North Pole last May 21, did not elaborate on their findings.

Indications were that the four men in the party expected to remain adrift for a full year, although Dr. Otto Schmidt, who led the expedition to the Pole and later returned to Moscow, has been quoted as saying they might be taken off their floating camp site in January.

The radio message said:

"If the speed of the drift is not reduced, we may expect to reach 80 degrees latitude by March 1."

In that region they would enter the so-called Eastern Greenland current, which flows southward.

"An icebreaker could easily approach the ice floe in May or June," the communication added.

Slum Clearance Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Making a strong plea for action on the slum clearance question in Canada, Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in a recent address to service and women's clubs in Guelph pictured reformatories of the future as "strangely and beautifully empty" of young boys as a result of the Dominion-Provincial youth program and slum clearance schemes. He suggested that many of these boys in their teens would never find themselves in reformatories except that they lack decent homes and were without that employment which would afford them an outlet for their energy.

Slums in Canada, as elsewhere, he pointed out, are due to an acute shortage of decent housing for small wage-earners. Canada, he said, must overcome her apathy on this question.

Dr. Bruce, who has made a study of the problem, then outlined a working plan, which involved financial support and co-operation of federal, provincial and municipal authorities.

Austria Has Trade Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—For the first time in its history, experts say, Austria has a favorable trade balance. This was for the month of September. The value of visible imports, to be sure, exceeded that of exports by $1,800,000, but when tourist traffic and export of electricity are taken into account, it is held, this deficit gives place to a surplus. Government circles adduce this fact as a proof that Austria can prosper as an independent state.

GOP Women Study Oratory for 1938

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 20 (AP)—Getting ready for Pennsylvania's 1938 campaign, between 200 and 300 Republican women will take a course of training this week on how to make political speeches.

Miss Sara W. Kulp, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, which will direct the classes, explained: "We are going to train our speakers in what to say and what not to say. We feel we can pass along many valuable bits of information to be used in the campaign. Women never have had the opportunity that next year's political engagements will afford."

The Council opened a three-day convention Nov. 16. Mrs. Osgood Hopwood, a trained speaker, is the teacher.

Miss Kulp said those who take the course would be asked to train others "back home," adding: "The idea is being put into practice all over the country and is being found effective."

She pointed out that among the issues of 1938 would be whether Pennsylvania is to have a second New Deal or whether Democratic control of the state government is to be upset.

G.O.P. Woman Speaker Hits Onerous Taxes

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP)—Miss Marion Martin of Bangor, Maine, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, describes the Roosevelt Administration's treatment of business as comparable to "burning the barn to get rid of the rats."

Y.W.C.A. Plans To Mark 25 Years Of World Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Twenty-five years of service in 26 countries of the world following the healing of a breach between two national organizations will be reviewed on Dec. 2 when the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association celebrates the anniversary of the dedication of its headquarters at 600 Lexington Avenue here.

Back in 1906 there were two groups, the American committee of the Y. W. C. A. which worked with colleges, and the international board of the Y. W. C. A., which carried on community activities. Both of them had grown out of a wish to protect young girls, to educate them and provide them with proper housing. Meanwhile Miss Grace Dodge had held aloof from bth scieties, but in the basement of her house in Madison Avenue had started a working girls' club movement which was rapidly spreading through the United States.

Work Broadened

With Miss Dodge at the helm, a merger was effected which had greater significance than a mere joining of interests and finances. Out of the merger there came a broadening and widening of work with, instead of for, girls, the setting up of a training school for secretaries, the addition of a girl reserve department for adolescents and an industrial assembly in which factory girls and houseworkers could discuss their special needs.

An annual summer conference for negro women and girls has been established, a club built in Hollywood to house 125 girls and a modern hotel opened in Washington.

In 1920 the association took a decisive step which cost it some of its old members and won it far more new ones when, following the action of the Federal Council of Churches, it adopted the social ideals of the churches and set up for itself a wider concept of service than had hitherto been followed. The new standard of service was to look out not merely for the physical and religious needs of girls and women, but to meet their all-round problems. This involved taking a stand on legislation, and economic issues.

1150 Associations

There are now approximately 1150 associations, about 550 of them city institutions and the rest for students. During the past year 1,500,000 girls and women have participated in the work of the organization.

A feature of the celebration on Dec. 2 will be the 4 o'clock prayer service in which local associations will be asked to join as they did 25 years ago. The speakers will include Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, Mrs. Eli Whitney Debevoise, Mrs. Robert E. Speer and Dr. William F. Merrill, who made the dedication prayer 25 years ago.

President Praises Travel as Best Way To Understanding

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday recommended travel as "the sure road to better understanding."

In a letter to the American Automobile Asspciation, opening its thirty-fifth annual convention here, the President wrote in part:

"Ours is so vast a country that it affords within its own borders a veritable sightseers' paradise. It is my belief that an interchange of sectional viewpoints is the sure road to a better national understanding and a new concept of our national problems."

Thomas P. Henry, of Detroit, Mich., president of the A. A. A., told the convention the tax-paying motorist is not getting the road, parking facilities or protection for which he has paid.

Eyston Considers New Attempt To Lower Own Record

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Nov. 20 (AP)—With the salt dust hardly settled on Capt. George E. T. Eyston's 311.42-mile an hour land speed record, friends predicted today he'll be back next year for a shot at the 350 mark.

Captain Eyston's eight-wheeled Thunderbolt smashed Sir Malcolm Campbell's 301.12 miles an hour record for the measured mile yesterday. En route it was clocked over a measured kilometer at 319.11.

Captain Eyston refused to say definitely he would return but hinted at another speed drive when he said Thunderbolt "clearly demonstrated its possibilities."

Two other contenders for the record appeared:

John Cobb, London fur broker who drove an endurance speedster here last year. A. C. Pillsbury, American Automobile Association timer, said Mr. Cobb had reserved Sept. 1 to 15, 1938, for measured mile tests.

Ab Jenkins, American driver, who for two years has been dreaming of a two-motored speed car and a 350 m.p.h. record.

New Dutch Prison Has Reform as Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZUTPHEN, The Netherlands—A special prison which aims to reform and not merely punish criminals between 18 and 23 years of age, was opened here recently. It is the first of its kind to be established in the Netherlands. Bright paint, window curtains, a gymnasium, shower baths and recreation hall symbolize the more humane treatment meted out to inmates.

At the opening of the prison the Governor said: "A work of re-education and reformation awaits us... I believe that good is dormant in every man and that here we have to try to arouse these good forces, and direct these young lives to a positive aim again."

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

power companies in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky.

Aerial Marine

While the "federal yardstick" for electric rates moved toward measurement against the Constitution, the New York Maritime Council advocated federal ownership of the merchant marine.

The United States Maritime Commission added drama by rejecting the superliner as a future carrier, and favoring large flying boats—a super-aerial marine.

LaGuardia on Relief

Far below the realm of high politics and high economics, but measuring the success of both, stand rows of men looking for jobs or for food. Mayor LaGuardia of New York, re-elected president of the United States Conference of Mayors, launched the startling news that there has been no definite improvement in the cities' unemployment situation after five and a half years of the New Deal.

The Christian Science Monitor's Economic Survey: Page 1.

U. S.-British Trade

In international affairs, the week hastened to find new avenues of encouragement out of a welter of setbacks to organized peace. Washington, disappointed over collapse of the Brussels Nine-Power Treaty Conference which wrote its temporary "Finis" to the vigorous American foreign policy indicated in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, turned to Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade pacts.

On Thursday Mr. Hull officially announced that the long-awaited conversations between Britain and the United States are underway, at least in preliminary stages.

A new and more extensive Canadian-American pact also is under negotiation.

From Canberra on Friday came word that Australia is about to consider initiating preliminary trade talks with the United States. Australia offers one of the thorniest problems in British Empire trade with America. Adjustment there would ease the rest.

Ways of Peace

As Chinese officials moved from the capital at Nanking to Hankow and other cities 300 miles or more inland, two of the tensest nations in Europe illustrated that administrative and economic progress is possible between nations despite political differences. Germany and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement on demarcation of their joint frontier along its entire length.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood's long years of service to peace were rewarded with the Nobel Peace Prize.

An American philanthropist, Thomas J. Watson, sought permission at Washington to establish a radio station "to promote the cause of education and world peace."

The Chinese Government's retreat from Nanking discloses a sad state of affairs for General Chiang Kai-shek in his resistance to Japanese invasion. Once the Japanese had surrounded Shanghai by outflanking the Chinese from the direction of Hangchow Bay, China's rout began. The fall of Soochow ends a week of steady Japanese advance toward Nanking.

At Brussels, Japan was rebuked in a statement adopted over Italy's vigorous "No." Three Scandinavian countries abstained from the vote. The statement limited itself to words, envisaging no action. Not even a copy was sent to Japan. Consultation in accordance with terms of the Nine-Power Treaty has occurred. To that extent the conference contributed precedents for an evolving and tender growth of organized law among nations.

Leopold in London

Belgium's youthful King Leopold stepped from his special train at London's Victoria Station Tuesday, royally welcomed for a three-day visit. The Brussels conference had adjourned until Nov. 22 to allow Belgium time for these important British conversations. In the background lies the Belgian Congo. Brussels wants assurances her colonies will not fall prey to land-hungry powers.

From another train in Berlin on Wednesday stepped Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council. Accompanied only by a valet, he is talking with Reichsführer Hitler and other Reich officials. Here, too, colonies loom large, for Germany makes much of her demand for return of pre-war possessions.

The Halifax visit came out of a crisis in the Cabinet. Foreign Secretary Eden talked of resigning when he returned from Brussels to find his hand forced in Germany, but he stayed.

Quick re-Views

Mexican Oil: President Cardenas signs contract with British-controlled Eagle Oil firm, granting concessions in second richest field in the world.

Brazil: President Vargas denies ties with European Fascists, and expresses friendly sentiments toward the United States.

Idle Census: Voluntary unemployment census under way in United States.

Ethiopia: Yugoslavia recognizes Italy's conquest.

Cost of Spoils: Page 1.

Tasmania Extends Teacher Exchange Scheme to Ceylon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Extension of the present system of exchange of teachers between Tasmania and Great Britain, which has been in operation for many years, is proposed by the Government by the inclusion of other countries in the scheme.

The Minister for Education, Eric J. Ogilvie, announced that this extension will come into operation early next year, and that the length of the exchange period for each teacher will be one year.

The inclusion of Ceylon in the scheme is due to a visit paid to Tasmania about two years ago by D. Saram who was then chief inspector of the Education Department of Ceylon, and who showed particular interest in educational matters in Tasmania.

When the Premier of Tasmania was on his way to the Jubilee celebrations in England in 1935, he inspected one of the big high schools in Colombo and was impressed by the standard of work and the methods of teaching.

Pilot Retires to Head Line's Public Education

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Jack Knight, completing 20 years and 2,400,000 miles of flying, announced his retirement from transport work today to become director of public education for United Air Lines.

The company said he had flown farther than any transport pilot in the world. His last scheduled flight, between New York and Chicago, was the 18,000th of his career. He was an army flying instructor at Ellington Field, Texas, during the war. In 1919 he began flying the mail between New York and Chicago and later had the Omaha-Cheyenne run.

Leader of Farm Bureau Questions Grange Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neil, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said Nov. 17 he did not agree with the National Grange proposal that the agricultural extension service be divorced from farm organizations.

Mr. O'Neil said he had never objected to the Grange and other farm organizations working with Government farm officials, adding that in a number of states, legislatures have designated county agents as employees of the farm bureau. "The proposal is not new," he said. "I have heard the same thing for a long time."

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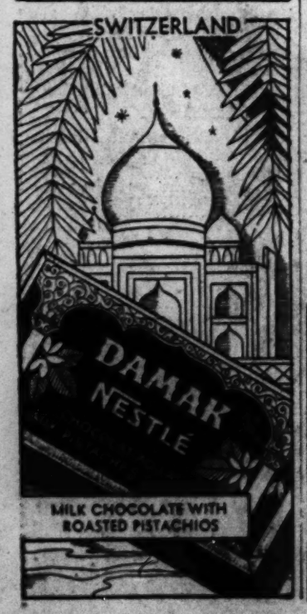

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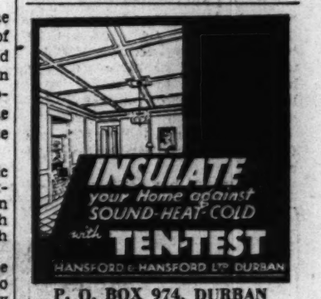

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Corporate Tax Easing Agreed By House Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Three major modifications of the corporate tax system, designed to lift the undistributed profits levy from "small and weak" firms, received the tentative approval yesterday of a House tax sub-committee. They would:

1. Extend to additional corporations the complete exemption from the undistributed earnings tax already decided on for corporations with net incomes up to $5000.

2. Raise the rates of the normal corporate tax so the added exemptions would not eat into Federal revenue.

3. Grant corporations a three-year exemption from the undistributed profits tax beginning at the time they emerge from bankruptcy to reorganization.

Chairman Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky said the subcommittee had not decided how far to carry complete exemptions, but had discussed stopping them when the net income of corporations reached $10,000, $15,000 or $25,000. If the existing normal corporate tax were retained unchanged, the revenue losses would be $28,000,000, $35,000,000 and $50,0000,000, respectively.

But a lofs of even $50,000,000 could be made up, Mr. Vinson said, by boosting the normal corporate tax, which all corporations must pay on taxable income, back to about the same rates that prevailed before imposition of the undistributed profits tax in 1936.

The present normal rates are 8 per cent on the first $2000 of taxable income, 11 per cent on the next $13,000, 13 per cent on the next $25,000 and 15 per cent on all over $40,000. The former rates, applied on exactly the same divisions of income, were 12½, 13, 14 and 15 per cent.

Regardless of where complete exemptions stop, Mr. Vinson indicated, corporations whose net incomes are above the line of demarcation will receive some relief from the undistributed profits levy—perhaps an exemption of a specific amount or percentage of their incomes.

Any resultant reduction in revenue, he said, probably will be made up by adjusting the normal corporate tax in the higher brackets.

A complete exemption of firms with income up to $25,000 would remove 88 per cent of all corporations out of range of the undistributed profits tax. A $15,000 top would apply to 82.96 per cent of the corporations and a $10,000 one to 77.8 per cent.

Ford Farms in Georgia Become Rural Development Center

Upper—Henry Ford Explains Operation of Emery Wheel to Children

Lower—Mr. Ford Sees Child Start Machinery on Farm

Wide World; Acme

Some Scenes in the Once Indolent Little Town of Ways

Center—Lunch Time in Community Dining Hall
Lower—Mr. Ford Looks On at a Square Dance

Upper—Students Dining Hall
Center—Students Learning to Make Furniture
Lower—Class in Old-Fashioned Dances

Straus to Push City Leasing Of Federal Housing Projects

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20 (AP)—Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority administrator, announced yesterday: "It is my determination to lease the so-called federal projects, which the authority inherited from the PWA housing division, to local housing authorities as quickly as possible."

He addressed the annual dinner of the National Association of Housing Officials, holding its first meeting since the Government shifted responsibility for low-cost housing construction to cities and states, assuming only the role of lender.

"In connection with the projects which yet remain to be opened," Mr. Straus continued, "we shall make every effort to turn their management and operation to the local authorities from the start, at rentals which will meet the needs of slum dwellers in that area."

Start Made at Chicago

Mr. Straus announced that the first step in turning over management of projects to local housing authorities was taken yesterday when an agreement was reached to lease Chicago's three projects to the Chicago Housing Authority.

The lease, the administrator said, was agreed upon following conferences here with members of the Chicago Authority and embraces the Jane Addams, Julia C. Lathrop and Trumbull Park homes projects.

"Twenty-seven projects remain to be opened (in the United States). The responsibility of taking them over rests entirely with the local authorities. The United States Housing Authority intends to relinquish them to their proper custodians as quickly as possible," Mr. Straus said in his prepared address.

51 Projects Affected

Mr. Straus said the Housing Authority affects 51 projects, now completed or nearing completion, but that future building will be done by local agencies under the Wagner-Steagall Act.

States must pass enabling legislation before cities may participate in the new program, he said. The Wagner-Steagall Act set up a $500,000,000 fund from which city housing authorities may borrow 90 per cent of the project cost by furnishing the remaining 10 per cent.

The act empowers cities to set up their own authorities. Rents will be fixed by local authorities, Mr. Straus said but it is the aim of the administration of the United States Housing Authority to base rentals on the rate of $5 per room.

Methods for financing the share of local authorities must yet be worked out, the Administrator said. Applications for construction of new low-rent housing units by local agencies will be accepted after Jan. 1.

Memorial to Traders and Sailors Erected at Site of Fort Niagara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 20—A permanent memorial to the sailors and the hardy tradesmen who, through the early struggles of three great nations, moored their vessels, beached their canoes and batteaux and plied their trade under Fort Niagara's protecting batteries was dedicated today at the United States Coast Guard Station at the mouth of Niagara River.

The old fort, which has been restored as an historical landmark, is a symbol of a frontier evolution to a lasting peace. The memorial placed there today was made from an old anchor found by workmen dredging in the Niagara River last year. It is a huge French anchor of the early eighteenth century type, and has been fitted with a cross arm and mounted near the pier.

The State Education Department has furnished a bronze plaque to mark the memorial, which was dedicated to the early Indian, French, British and American sailors and traders who used the site for more than two centuries.

Speakers at the ceremony were Commander M. W. Rasmussen of the ninth district, United States Coast Guard; Dr. Robert W. Bingham, director of the Buffalo Historical Society and authority on Niagara's history, and William Wallace Kincaid, president of the Old Fort Niagara Association.

Arches Dedicated To Honor Pioneer Farm Statesmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Two arches, spanning Independence Avenue and joining the east and west wings of the Department of Agriculture, were dedicated here Nov. 17 as memorials to James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture, and Seaman Knapp, founder of the farm demonstration movement.

Memorial tablets were presented by Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honarary extension fraternity.

Jean Wilson of Traer, Iowa, a granddaughter of Secretary Wilson, unveiled one tablet, and Virginia Knapp, daughter of Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Texas Technological College, and a granddaughted of Dr. Seaman Knapp, unveiled the other.

Accepting the memorials, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said of the two men:

"We who gather here to do them honor are heirs to their investments of faith. We have inherited a department 'dedicated to the service of agriculture for the public welfare' which may serve in some way every person in this country. We have inherited an educational institution for agriculture which bridges the gap between discovery and use, makes the learner also a teacher, and gives him a place in the councils of a vast industry."

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Barnard's Head of Lincoln 16 Feet High To Be on Public View in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—A colossal head of Lincoln by George Gray Barnard, sculptor, will be placed on public view for the first time at Mr. Barnard's old studio at Fort Washington Avenue and 190th Street today. It was described by its author as "a sort of composite" of all the Lincoln heads he ever did.

The statue shows the eyes of the Emancipator closed and Lincoln in deep thought. The lines of his face stand out strikingly, every feature being boldly presented. This, Mr. Barnard said, was done to give a definite impression and to bring out the strong character of Lincoln's face.

"The more I studied of Lincoln, the more I appreciated the strength of character that was so plainly visible in the face," the sculptor said. "As I have tried to portray it, the 'eyes' of Lincoln are all over his head; his 'eyes' are in every line and contour of his face. I don't know how it will be received."

The head stands 16 feet high, and a study of more than 20 years lies back of it.

Mr. Barnard has done many Lincoln heads and statues. One of them, completed in 1917, which he offered as a gift to London in commemoration of 100 years of peace between the United States and England, aroused a storm of criticism for being "sloughy and ungainly." The statue was never placed in London, but the sculptor continued his studies of Lincoln and as the years passed, his thought of the civil war president changed.

"At 20, one has a certain conception," he said, "at 30 another, and at 40, still another, and as one grows ever older and his study continues, a newer conception appears. That is how the present head of Lincoln was conceived, worked upon and finally finished."

Two reasons prompted him to place the head on public view, Mr. Barnard added. Hundreds of persons have come to his studio daily, but he was unable to allow them into his workshop. Therefore, he decided to show the work. The other was that leading Negro residents of Harlem are interested in having it as a permanent statue in that section of Manhattan as their tribute to the Emancipator.

Higher Standards Of Living Urged By Miss Perkins

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 20 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins appealed yesterday for an increase in the national standard of living.

"Reasonably short hours, wages commensurate with the value of the services and with the American standard of living, first class working conditions and no child labor will help to raise the purchasing power of the country," said the cabinet member in a speech under the auspices of the First Unitarian Society of Salt Lake City.

"It is in the increase of the standard of living as well as in the maintenance of a living wage that the true future development of labor's income lies.

Minimum Wages

"We need not only to fix minimum wages for those who are in the lowest income groups and most subject to exploitation but we have to think continuously of the improvement of other wages up to the American standard of living," she said.

"There must be co-operation between workers and employers in terms of honorable and competent bargaining between groups of equal influence and responsibility."

Meeting newspaper reporters before her speech, Miss Perkins said, "Some limit must be placed on the extent to which hours can be increased and wages cut."

Bans Prediction

"Never again do I want to see paychecks totaling $1.80 for 60 hours' work as I did in the depths of the depression," she told reporters.

The cabinet member declined comment on a question as to when the present business recession would stop, saying "predicting is not my business."

Miss Perkins said labor statistics showed only a minor drop in employment and pay rolls.

Ford Farms Build Up Rural Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYS, Ga.—This community, a short distance from Savannah, was once just Ways Station. It had a population of 200 people and was content to bask in the South Georgia sun.

But Henry Ford changed all that. Ways, the "station," has been dropped, is now the center of the activities of the pioneer of industrial decentralization.

The holdings of Mr. Ford in Bryan County covers not only acres but miles. For great distances in adjoining Chatham County, travelers find notices attached to fences and trees advising that the property "belongs to The Ford Farms" and that trespassing is forbidden.

Mr. Ford has never said why he prefers Georgia but he has often spoken of the agricultural advantages of this section and has many acres under cultivation. Mr. Ford has been particularly impressed, associates say, by the long planting season and the multiplicity of crops at various times of the year. He is also interested in the quick growing pine forests of South Georgia.

Mr. Ford owns property on both banks of the Ogeechee River which flows into the Atlantic. This stream, while shallow in some places, would give him an outlet to the sea. Twenty miles away is Savannah, Georgia's chief seaport. Two railroads, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line, both cross the Ford property.

When Henry Ford first invested in Bryan County lands some ten years ago those living in the county looked upon it as an investment only. They never expected he would become so intensely interested in his holdings as constantly to add to them, or that he would build a modern mansion on his great estate and live there during the winter months. Mrs. Ford is said to be very happy in her rural surroundings and spends much of the time there during the winter. As is the custom with Mr. Ford, in the improvements he makes, quality never suffers on account of expense. He visits his neighbors, discusses plans for improving his holdings and doing something for the public good. He has built a hotel where he gives square dances very much to the delight of the neighbors. He is now working out a program for the industrial development of South Georgia. He intimates he may put a big industrial enterprise on his Georgia holdings. His interest in the public high school and elementary school at Ways is pronounced. He found that many of the children who attend school seemed undernourished. He decided they should have a hot meal in the middle of the day. Funds were provided for the erection of two spacious lunch rooms and made arrangements to have cooks and other help engaged to serve the children. They get a hot drink and sandwiches and a dessert. Meanwhile the combined Georgian and Michigander has some pronounced views about schools and what they should teach. He is strong for practical work from pupils.

He gave the state of Georgia a large section of ground to establish a public fish hatchery. He supplied at Ways a clinic for the care of school children.

Adjacent to the public school building at Ways, and running a distance of a quarter of a mile to the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Mr. Ford found a swampy section which was non-productive. The ground is now being rapidly cleared.

Americans Floating Stock To Buy Monte Carlo Ballet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Worldart, Inc., headed by Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati, has notified the Securities Commission of its intention to purchase the world-famous Monte Carlo ballet company.

Worldart, Inc., registered with the commission a $75,000 stock issue to raise funds for the purchase. It has entered into a contract with Rene Blum to pay him $40,800 for the ballet company, including scenery, costumes and good will.

In addition to Mr. Fleischmann, who is president, officers of Worldart, are Sergei J. Denham of New York City, vice-president; Watson Washburn of New York City, secretary; Halsey Malone of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., director; A. A. Scarpati of Queens Village, N. Y., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

The agreement calls for Worldart to present a five-week season of ballet at Monte Carlo in the spring of each year from 1938 to 1941.

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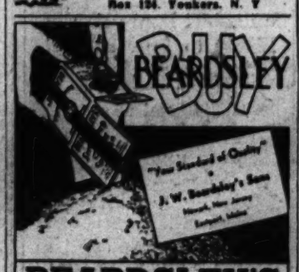

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Monitor's Recovery Survey Yields Program For Early Government Action

Business Symposium: Leaders Chart Way

(Continued from Page 1)

constructive rules of fair trade adopted to the practices of different industries and co-operatively worked out.

Economist

F. W. Taussig
Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Economics

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
No.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
The chief immediate cause seems to be industrial and mercantile over-optimism and overdoing in first half of 1937—at that time a natural procedure.

The reaction is partly ascribable to the Labor situation,—how important a factor this may be, cannot be said. It tends to be exaggerated.

The present slackness has been intensified by the stock exchange recession, which was largely a consequence of the gambling in stocks by thousands of ignorant persons, easily made panicky.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Keep cool and quiet all around,—business men in their operations, the press in its headlines, the government in its legislation and administration.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
The legislative changes often proposed, such as revision of federal taxation, change in the SEC law, and in the National Labor Relations law, promise little for the immediate future. They bear on long-period problems.

Sociologist

W. F. Ogburn
Former President, American Sociological Society

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
I don't think so. The probabilities are that a depression occurring before we are all the way out of the preceding depression will be a slight one. There still seems to be a shortage in a good many lines.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
I don't know. Among the hypotheses that ought to be investigated is the policy of the Government in trying to ward off a boom. The falling off of orders for steel from Europe might be a contributing factor of minor consideration. I am not inclined to give a lot of weight to the wage factor, nor do I think the tax policy is very much to blame.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
The low interest rate and production in the heavy industries with a little more encouragement on the part of the Government.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
I don't know. We tried a good many in combating the depression of the early 1930s, and what seemed to have most effect was Government spending, but now we should have a balanced budget.

Economic Association Has Wide Membership

The American Economic Association comprises many of the economists in the United States, together with a sprinkling of business men particularly interested in economic science, experts in the government service, and a number of scholars in other academic fields related to economics.

The last public poll of this membership took place in 1930 during consideration of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill.

Political Scientist

Ernest M. Patterson
President of American Academy of Political and Social Science

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
No.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
1. Stock market had advanced with but slight reactions for over three years. Yields at prevailing prices were very low.
2. Many commodity markets advanced very rapidly from fall of 1936 and became overextended. Inventories and speculative commitments became topheavy.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Business men need relief from uncertainties since business can adapt itself to almost any circumstances if the future is fairly clear.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
1. Definite and presumably final decisions by governments regarding (a) taxes, (b) budget, (c) monetary policies.
2. Adjustment of international tensions.
3. Lowering of trade barriers.

Financier

W. W. Cumberland
Former Financial Adviser to South American Governments

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
The 1929-1932 depression was primarily the result of economic errors on the part of the business community, although these errors were partly caused and considerably encouraged by the cheap money policy of the Federal Reserve Board which was inaugurated in 1927. That depression was also accentuated by world-wide conditions, both political and economic.

At the present time the economic situation in the United States and abroad is comparatively sound. The Stock Exchange panic which has just been witnessed, and the recession in business which is getting well under headway, have primarily been caused by governmental policies, with only incidental shortcomings on the part of business. Since this is a politician-made recession, it is subject to prompt remedy, provided the politicians are capable of learning and are not too insistent upon face-saving. Thus the economic situation is not such that a major depression is required to liquidate excesses; but the political situation has been about as unfavorable as possible for a period of five years.

Whether there will be a collapse of the political atrocities of 1933 to the present, which will be comparable to the culmination of the economic atrocities in 1929, depends upon the ability and willingness of politicians to reverse the policies of recent years.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
The following reasons do not represent my idea of the order of importance, but merely a catalog of reasons:

a. Tax on undistributed corporate surplus.
b. Capital gains tax.
c. Government encouragement of price advances.
d. Attempts by government at price-fixing.
e. General governmental policy of "scarcity economics."
f. Partnership of government with C. I. O.
g. Government policy toward utilities.
h. Advances in railroad costs, notably labor costs, to a point which impaired railroad earnings and railroad credit.
i. Impairment of the securities markets by means of ignorant regulations.
j. Impairment of capital markets by reason of constant scolding of business by government.
k. Announced intention of government to restrict profits of industry.
l. Utilization of taxation for punitive or social objectives, rather than strictly for revenue purposes.
m. Direct competition of government with private business.
n. The general relief policy of government, which has impaired the will to work and the desire for self-support.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Reversal of New Deal policies in regard to:

a. Undistributed profits tax.
b. Capital gains tax.
c. Policies in regard to public utilities.
d. Increase in freight and passenger rates on railroads.
e. Reversal of obvious support by government of a specific labor organization (C. I. O.).
f. Abandonment of restrictions on securities markets and in regard to issues of new capital.
g. Abandonment of attempts to control business through monetary and credit policies of the Federal Reserve, Treasury or otherwise.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
By convincing the country at large that "economic planning" is not planning at all but political blundering on the part of ignoramuses and demagogues. Re-establishment of private initiative and essential retirement of government from the economic picture would result in immediate establishment of a trend toward real recovery.

Forecaster

Roger W. Babson
President, Babson's Statistical Organization

Question:
Is the 1929-32 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
No.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Our nation today is swept by the epidemic of a new disease. It is "the jitters."

What causes nerve epidemics like the jitters? In the economic sense it is due to faulty diet: The public has been stuffing itself with fears and starving itself on facts. **The indicated treatment is to swear off on rumors and get back to a wholesome fare of fundamentals.** At least, we can get rid of one cause of jitters, which is war scares.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Confidence.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
A saner attitude at Washington.

Economic Historian

Joseph A. Schumpeter
Professor of Economics, Harvard University; Former Finance Minister of Austria

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
Not unless extra-economic (e. g. political) factors unfavorably interfere.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Mild depression was due on statistical regularity and for theoretical reasons. Has been accentuated by (a) sale of about 1,250,000,000 governments by banks to public under pressure of raising of reserve requirements (not in itself a bad measure.) (b) tax and wage policies, (c) break on stock exchange, itself due to (temporary (?) disappointment of inflationary anticipations.

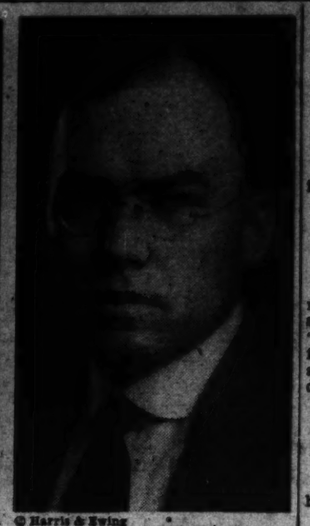
Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend of recovery?

Answer:
Depression can be expected to pass away by means of adjustments requiring about a year. Nothing is needed but to let this process work out.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
It would help if individual profits and capital gains taxes were eliminated, wage increases temporarily discouraged, reserve requirements reduced, balancing of budget postponed,

Dr. Ernest M. Patterson
President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science



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Dr. W. W. Cumberland
Former Financial Adviser to South American Governments

By a Labor Specialist

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
I do not think so.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
The immediate reason is the building up of inventories in the spring of 1937 in response to rising costs and in anticipation of still higher costs. The length of the present recession will be determined not alone by this factor but also by the outlook for the future. Uncertainties as to the future are being strongly influenced by the withdrawal of private investment, the prospect for higher labor cost, continued unbalance of the budget, and heavy taxation, particularly on private enterprise.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Cessation of punitive policy by government, reduction of government expenditures, revision of the tax system, especially by modifying the surplus and capital gains taxes and by widening the base of our income tax system, withdrawal of open and deliberate government support of organized labor and adoption of policy of neutrality.

By an Industrialist

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
No.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Too rapid business buying in the early part of the year in anticipation of rising prices and delayed deliveries due to labor troubles. When the world prices of commodities started down, business began to draw on accumulated inventories and suspended buying. This drop in business was immediately reflected on the stock exchange, which was functioning under new and very restricted rules and causing the price drop to be very precipitate.

This drop in the stock market is having its repercussion on business. These factors, taken with what is assumed to be an unsympathetic if not indeed unfriendly attitude by the Administration toward business, is adequate in my opinion to account for the present recession.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Restoration in three fields: "(1) public utility buying; (2) railroad buying, (3) the building industry.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
As to the public utility field, by a declaration of policy by the Administration that in so far as the Government enters the public utility field it will take over existing properties at fair values determined by impartial tribunals, and that it will not parallel such properties by competing lines unless owners refuse to sell at awards made by such tribunals.

This will mean that investments in public utilities will not be threatened to the point of confiscation by ruthless and uncontrollable Government competition, political in its nature. The results should be the restoration of the credit and the opening of the capital markets to utilities, enabling them to buy their normal equipment requirements to meet increasing demands.

As to railroads, by such unification and consolidation of systems as will induce economies and such development and control of all of our transportation, including trucks, as will enable the railroads to show reasonable profits and thereby re-establish their credit and buying power. In this respect, the closest and most sympathetic co-operation will be needed between the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroad executives and all licensing authorities. As to building, by the stimulation of construction for the middle class group who can afford to pay for housing provided costs are reasonable and relatively cheap financing is secured. Labor and capital must work out the program whereby the building of houses is put on a basis somewhat parallel to the manufacturing program by which the worker is guaranteed more than short seasonal jobs, in consideration of which the building worker's present hourly rates should be substantially reduced.

It is the yearly earnings, not the hourly rates, which count. In addition to the middle class group, building for which could be stimulated, as it has in England, by some tenders of subsidy, a slum clearance program should go on which will have to be aided by Government.

Relatively small activity in these three fields would be a substitute for Government spending on public works, which needs to be curtailed in order that the budget may be brought in balance and confidence restored in the whole field.

By a Business Man

Question:
Is the 1929-1932 depression likely to repeat itself at the present juncture?

Answer:
I expect business to decline from now until January, 1939, with a slow recovery beginning April, 1939.

Question:
Give chief reasons for present recession.

Answer:
Budget balancing uncertainty and business baiting. Excessive, unintelligent, confiscatory taxation. Class hatred provoked by President Roosevelt, with resultant labor troubles.

Question:
What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

Answer:
Cessation of "must" legislation until we can assimilate the undigested amount which has already been imposed upon us. Quit playing politics.

Question:
How can this principal need best be attained?

Answer:
Recognize the fact that the social millennium cannot be attained in six months or in any period of time, through punitive legislation.

1000 Economists Offer Recovery Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

inflation, for which there is some ground.

Not unless war comes.

The "doubtful" answers appearing in the "no" column are of this type:

No, but I haven't much confidence in my opinion.

I don't know, but I don't think so.

In the "Yes" Column

In the "yes" column the tone is responsible for most of the inclusions under "qualified yes" and "doubtful." Otherwise, they would fall in the same sub-classification as the "qualified noes." An example of a "qualified yes" is this:

Strong possibility that depression will be repeated unless some extremely favorable circumstance happens such as the invention of a popular new good (commodity)."

Typical "doubtfuls" which we have put in the "yes" column are:

Possibly; probably; it may.

Those who voted "yes" to this question included some with a Spenglerian philosophy. Here is one:

The greatest need at the present time would be met by the acceptance on the part of people in general of the cavalier attitude demonstrated by the nobility in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England and by the victims of the Titanic disaster immediately before their demise. What we need is an attitude of glorious "abandon" and a determination to keep the bands playing even though this may be a prelude to collapse. If the collapse does not come the experience will have been worth while. Should it come we will be none the worse for the emotional exhilaration in which we have indulged. In short, we need to be convinced that we can push ahead even though we may be pressing towards disaster. Anything that helps in the eradication of the elements of uncertainty and the injection into people of a desire to press ahead should help in the recovery campaign.

Those who refused to answer the question explain their reasons in some detail. One body of economists in an eastern university suggest that a symposium was preferable to head-counting. Another economist in the same vein quotes Prof. J. M. Clark as saying:

"You cannot achieve results by counting noses, even the noses of economists."

Taking a hint from this suggestion, we have subjoined some specimen answers.

Several economists take us considerably to task for "embarking on this questionnaire-enterprise," though by far the majority of the responses said that the enterprise was commendable, even a public service. Others think that their service in the Government precludes their co-operation. Some did not feel qualified to give an answer.

Three Other Questions

There were three other questions, as will be seen from the detailed responses from representative leaders. It was thought advisable to tabulate the answers to only one of them. This was:

What is most needed in regaining the trend to recovery?

The answers yielded the following classifications:

Government Action	1473
Less Regulation	329
Tax Revision	277
Budget Balancing	270
Clarification of Policies	145
Less Punitive Attitude Toward Business	135
More Regulation	121
Labor Responsibility Under Law	96
Change of Administration	95
More Spending	33
Increase in Railroad Rates	13
Business Action	164
International Action	187
	1834

These answers total more than the poll. The reason is that most of the answers gave more than one "need" for regaining the trend to recovery. Some list three, four, and five needs.

Sub-classifications were restricted to government action because government action beat all other forms of action overwhelmingly. As one economist put it, "The immediate causes of the present recession being fundamentally political, the remedy must also be political." Moreover, the poll might be enlightening to the Government as showing preponderant expert opinion only if fairly specific measures of government action are indicated.

Interpreting the Replies

In this respect the tabulation is to some extent arbitrary. Most of the answers use almost the exact phraseology which we have used in the sub-classifications. Others use language which means the same thing. If an answer put the need as "the reduction in emergency expenses," clearly it means budget balancing. That would likewise apply to such a remark as "placing the public finances in order." One reply said:

"I am old-fashioned enough to question the extent to which government action can bring about a healthy recovery."

Clearly, this reply would be summed us as "less regulation." If an answer put the need as "the levying of taxation on a wide base, not against the parts of our economic system which make for our prosperity," clearly it means tax revision. And so on. In case of any doubt the answer was pigeonholed.

In order to make the task of tabulation easy, we might have offered the above list of sub-classifications for consideration by the members of the American Economic Association. This was suggested when the poll was bruited. But such an inclusion might have been misunderstood. It migh thave seemed as if the poll were trying to bring out opinion already formulated in the office of The Christian Science Monitor. It would have called for a knowledge of all alternative "causes" and "needs" that might be conceived by the persons polled—a knowledge which was plainly impossible. It might have restricted the scope of the replies.

At the risk of making tabulation difficult, therefore, the only possible method seemed to be to give the members of the American Economic Association carte blanche.

More than one reply expresaly said that this was the only reason that the questionnaire was answered. "I seldom respond to such invitations," says a college dean, "as questions are usually framed in such a way as to make one say what the organization wants to have said. You have wisely and honorably refrained from such 'squeeze play.'"

No clear-cut program of action emerges out of this poll. Such a program was obviously impossible to evolve in a necessarily imprecise tabulation of the questions we propounded. Some of the sub-classifications in themselves are explicit. In other cases the sub-classifications are less specific than the actual answers. For instance, by far the bulk of the replies giving tax revision as needed action indicate the kind of revision. It refers overwhelmingly to the undistributed earnings tax and the capital gains and losses tax. Also, those who want budget balancing specify in the main that the budget should be balanced by reducing government expenditures.

It was thought, however, that the utmost a tabulation of this sort ought to show was a general line of thought rather than a program.

Counsel to other than government "managers" is strewn through this dossier of economic opinion.

Complaints of business conduct are by no means infrequent. When they are expressed in the form of a need, they are tabulated above under "Business Action." Replies score monopolistic prices, particularly in the construction industry. Some say that the older type of competition has already given way to semi-monopoly. Without exception, those who make this charge plead for either a breakup of monopoly or more regulation to usher in state capitalism.

Business Attitudes Criticized

The attitudes of business men are likewise criticized. Says one writer:

Business men should maintain more balanced judgment, be less given to optimism and pessimism; realize that labor organizations and social security laws are not fatal barriers to their prosperity, as British experience will show.

Another correspondent expresses the same thought in this language:

Business men must attain a better recognition of their place as servants of society in an industrial order, must understand that social and political factors must be considered as well as economic factors.

Also:

Conditions have been aggravated by the fact that most business men consider it to their interest to oppose measures for business reform initiated by the Federal (and many state) governments. One of the principal methods of opposition has been to prophesy disaster; the cumulative effect of these prophecies has been to make business men backward in materially expanding their enterprises. At the same time an item in such prophecies has been talk of inflation, which has probably aggravated the increases of prices and retarded material expansion.

A denunciation of business men's denunciation of government comes in for question:

Business men should stop talking about a balanced budget and the like, because at this stage they can talk themselves into a depression.

More honesty in business is demanded in some responses. A university professor says:

Various statistical reports on business are distorted with intent to mislead.

Some of these castigations extend to the general public. Such comments are some of the replies that have been pigeonholed, but they contain counsel which is not inappropriate to the conduct of economic life.

Gambling is the theme of one dissertation:

When men learn that it isn't honest to take a penny not earned, the millennium will perhaps have come, . . . but business morals are still in the tooth-and-claw stage, and I for one see no likelihood of any but cyclical changes for many years to come. Recovery is only a phase, and a briefer one, I fear, as each cycle is repeated.

Another economist makes credit the subject of homily:

The need is that there shall be a recognition that for every credit obligation there is a debit obligation. Credit and debit are twins. The granting of credit with its advantages may be far outweighed by debit with its disadvantages.

Economic ignorance on the part of the public is the theme of miniature essays. A well-known teacher writes:

One of the best illustrations of the lack of economic understanding that exists among the rank and file of the people is the extent to which they have been misled into the belief that an increase in price rather an increase in goods is the thing to be desired. A corollary to this attitude is the popularity of the philosophy of reducing the hours of work and increasing the rate of pay. And a further illustration is the prevailing opinion that the central economic problem is not that of increasing production, but a more just distribution of which is being produced. In reality what we should emphasize is that we need both to increase production and to bring about a more just distribution.

Some Research Weaknesses

To some members of the American Economic Association, economic ignorance is to be charged against the research organizations.

"As a basis of general knowledge," according to the analyst for a business concern, "higher standards of scholarship and greater objectivity of approach are required among the economic research agencies of the country."

One economist gives as one of the "needs":

"Through research learn the real basis of economic fluctuations."

Impossible to classify are such answers which do not call for action, as: business confidence, for which there were 171 votes; and time, which was the choice of 30.

In the group of answers lumped together as international action is included tariff reductions. Tariff revision dominates this classification. It might seem surprising that relatively so few members of the American Economic Association put stress upon this type of action.

For the last poll of the economists occurred during the Hawley Smoot tariff debate in 1930. The membership then went on record against the bill. What was thought then may be thought now. The reason that the need for tariff revision is not mentioned with more frequency in this particular poll may be that other needs score on account of immediacy.

Comments from abroad, as appearing on our financial pages, would support the giving of primacy to domestic preoccupations. The entire world has suddenly begun to look to the domestic climate in the United States for guidance on the future course of world economic conditions.

What Is Most Needed In Regaining The Trend to Recovery?

Government Action	1473
Less Regulation	329
Tax Revision	277
Budget Balancing	270
Clarification of Policies	145
Less Punitive Attitude Toward Business	135
More Regulation	121
Labor Responsibility Under Law	96
Change of Administration	95
More Spending	33
Increase in Railroad Rates	13
Business Action	164
International Action	187
	1834

Is 1929-31 Depression Likely to Be Repeated At Present Juncture?

	Number	Per centage
No	708	79.5
Qualified No	24	2.5
Doubtful	28	2.9
	830	84.9
Yes	37	3.8
Qualified Yes	27	2.8
Doubtful	16	1.7
	80	8.3
Impossible to classify	7	0.7
No answer	59	6.1
Total	966	100.0

Alberta Reports Debt Cut

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 20 (CP)—Alberta's net funded and unfunded debt decreased $746,317 during the last six months, it was shown in an interim financial report issued Nov. 18 by Provincial Treasurer Solon Low. The report stated that the net funded and unfunded debt as of Sept. 30 was $157,984,176 compared with $158,730,493 at March 31.

Cash surplus on combined income and capital accounts for the six-month period ending Sept. 30 was $374,920 compared with a deficit of $2,442,449 for the same period in 1936.

Income accounts totaled $12,393,826 but payments on ordinary services amounting to $8,213,988 left a surplus income account of $4,179,838. Deduction of $1,515,370—unemployment relief payments—left the cash surplus at $2,644,467.

Excess of capital account payments over capital receipts of $2,289,546 decreased the cash surplus on combined income and capital accounts to $374,920.

Loans totaling $126,450 from the Dominion Government and the cash surplus resulted in an increase of cash on hand on Sept. 30 over March 31 of $501,370 which compared to cash overdraft of $1,502,449 for the same period in 1936.

Cash on hand at Sept. 30 totaled $640,370 compared with a cash overdraft of $391,394 at the same date in 1936.

A total of $7,563,550 was invested at Sept. 30 in provincial savings certificates compared with $8,146,799 at Sept. 30, 1936, the report stated.

Prosperity certificates outstanding at Sept. 30 totaled $19,553.

Job Insurance Cushion

(Continued from Page 1)

stances, as indeed it has to many a worker before him.

Under the new law, things are bad enough. He must wait two weeks before getting a cent. There is no inducement to sit back and not hunt for another job. When the benefits begin they are small, too. But they are a lifebuoy for all that. They are not charity—they belong to Boilermaker Smith as a matter of right—just like fire insurance or life insurance.

The amount of payments, of course, is limited by the amounts accumulated in each state's fund, and it is possible that a severe recession might exhaust these funds before all jobless workers had been paid for the full 16 weeks. But officials visualize no such drain, and the $350,000,000 which the Treasury now holds in trust for the states is believed ample to permit full payments for all eligibles.

Politically and economically, the sluicing of any considerable amount of these funds into the country's business stream would have a marked effect. Politically, it would permit emotional realization on a nation-wide basis of what the New Deal insurance law means, and might to a limited degree moderate the inevitable swing against any administration when "hard times" occur. Economically, the financial cushion would somewhat moderate business decline.

Here are 15 typical states whose workers will be eligible after Jan. 1, together with the number of workers now under protection effective as of that date:

New York	2,646,000
Pennsylvania	2,404,000
Massachusetts	851,000
Connecticut	408,000
California	1,216,000
Rhode Island	169,000
Maryland	295,000
Virginia	316,000
West Virginia	315,000
North Carolina	370,000
Minnesota	395,000
Alabama	277,000
Tennessee	296,000
Texas	708,000
New Hampshire	93,000

Five of the states—Alabama, California, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—tax workers as well as employers for the unemployment fund, and jobless workers in these states, will get larger benefits.

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Brazil Courts 'Rationalized;' Observer's Notes of the Coup

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Federal Tribunal has voted unanimously to request President Vargas to suspend or change his decree of Nov. 18 for rationalising the Brazilian judiciary.

Senhor Vargas abolished Federal courts in Brazil's 20 states Acre territory and the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro. The decree pyramided all the judiciary of Brazil, with the Supreme Federal Tribunal—formerly called the Supreme Court—at the apex and elective justices of the peace at the base.

In addition to interpreting the new constitution, the Supreme Tribunal may try cases involving the Federal government, those in which state jurisdictions conflict, and those involving the extradition of aliens.

The decree provided that below the Supreme Tribunal would be an appellate court in each state which would have the last word on all civil or criminal law cases except those expressly reserved for the supreme tribunal.

In its plea the supreme tribunal voted to request the President either to suspend the decree or change the sections applicable to the Supreme Tribunal.

"We cannot operate at all under the decree," declared Justice Costa Manso.

He declined, however, to analyze sections he called unworkable.

Meanwhile, a national political party that would make Brazil a one-party state, under the leadership of President Vargas, is reported being formed to support the new regime.

Dispatches from the politically dominant state of Rio Grande Do Sul and the economically important state of São Paulo indicated that Administration leaders were working actively for creation of such a party.

States like Minas Geraes, most populous in Brazil, Bahia and Pernambuco, most advanced in the northeast, were expected eventually to adhere. (Parties in Brazil heretofore mainly have followed state lines.)

The Vargas party was expected to become the only one in Brazil, since the new Constitution, by establishing a government-controlled nominating college, tends to make a multiple-party system meaningless.

In a manifesto to the army on the eve of the celebration of Brazil's "Flag Day"—commemorating proclamation of the Republican flag on Nov. 19, 1889—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, declared:

"Supported by and confident in our strength, the President of the Republic has been invested with the supreme authority of the state."

The Government announced that it had saved some $3,437,000 in salaries that would have been paid 302 deputies and 42 senators if the Nov. 10 Constitution had not abolished the old Legislature.

Following are notes and comments from the journal of an impartial observer dealing with the peaceful authoritarian revolution in Brazil, written two days after—November 12.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—So far as one can see, the Brazilian people have accepted the changed form of government quietly, even in many quarters with sighs of relief. Outside the fact that the soldiers emptied out and then guarded the legislative halls, there was no visible evidence that anything unusual was taking place, and everything has been very calm.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even in quarters where one expected heated opposition, there is acquiescence—at least for the present. . . . A friend of mine said that this was the first time in Latin-American history that a military coup was received with such approval.

♪ ♪ ♪

No word of opposition has appeared in any newspaper.

♪ ♪ ♪

The people before the coup were apathetic, the President said; and a friend claims that they were also tired of political strife and that they had lost faith in their politicians. There was incredible confusion in those days; things had come to a point where the army and the executive believed that one or more candidates were preparing armed revolutions, and declared communistic activity was again rife.

♪ ♪ ♪

In his broadcast immediately after the coup, President Vargas spoke clearly and apparently with much emotion. He stated clearly his reasons for having taken the action, and what he proposed to do. He said that although he deserved a rest, he put the nation before himself and promised to preserve the good in the old regime and to clean up the bad; to place the nation above person and party.

It was a most plausible, logically delivered and appealing utterance as the President delivered it, because he gave the impression of sincerity and high patriotism.

Those who heard him in his palace here, applauded enthusiastically.

♪ ♪ ♪

That night, I went to a party and met several liberals whose favored candidate—Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira—has seen his chances for election eliminated (Dr. de Salles Oliveira is reported by the Associated Press to be under "protective" arrest.—Ed). And much to my amazement, I found that they were pleased by the Vargas radio address.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many Brazilians hold that the air has been cleared, that peace has been obtained, and that new economic political and social policies will speed the nation to prosperity. And that it is better to have Dr. Vargas for longer than to have civil and class war. They think, too, that dirty politics will be cleaned up.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buttons of political parties have disappeared from lapels. Many wondered whether the Green Shirt fascist or Integralista party was back of the coup or would be a beneficiary of it. Many wearing green shirts were seen on the streets on the morning of the coup; but they had disappeared by mid-afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ministers and cabinet officials resigned wholesale in various localities, but new ones have been appointed already in some of the states.

♪ ♪ ♪

Federal interventors have been sent to take over the governments of Bahia and Pernambuco, because the governors of these two states apparently did not agree beforehand with the President's plan.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are some persons, it should be recorded, who take an optimistic view of the affair. They believe the coup is primarily a nationalist movement with the primary purpose of mopping up the nation politically and economically before returning to oldtime elections and democratic forms which the President asserted had degenerated. Only time will prove or disprove this point of view.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the first time, now, Brazil has capital punishment. Woe to all who are called Communists who attempt anything now, for they would be the first to suffer it.

♪ ♪ ♪

The constitution places virtually all important power in the hands of the President. And though it preserves a republican and democratic form of government, it organizes the nation economically on a corporative basis and provides frankly for the nomination by the President of one of the candidates for his succession.

♪ ♪ ♪

Banking, insurance and other important segments of the national economy are to be nationalized in due time; though the President welcomes foreign capital for exploitation of the nation's wealth.

Legion Chief Appoints Child Welfare Director

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—Daniel J. Doherty, national commander of the American Legion, yesterday appointed Glenn Hillis of Kokomo, Ind., national child welfare chairman of the Legion for 1938.

Mr. Hillis will direct the activities of between 25,000 and 30,000 volunteers engaged in welfare work. Legion posts which have reported to national headquarters spent more than $3,000,000 last year aiding more than 350,000 children.

Mr. Doherty named Leo A. Temmey of Huron, S. D., as vice-chairman of the child welfare committee. H. Weir Cook of Indianapolis, a World War ace, was appointed national vice-chairman of aeronautics.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Visit to Hull House

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Nov. 18 joined that long list of the world's social-minded leaders who have climbed the steps to Hull House. She paid her first visit to this famed social service settlement founded by the late Jane Addams.

Mrs. Roosevelt was entertained at a luncheon by Miss Charlotte Carr, the new head resident, and the Hull House board of directors.

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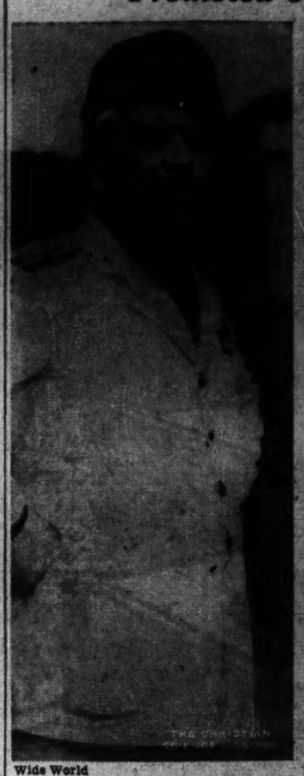

Wide World

Gen. Attilio Teruzzi

Appointed as First Assistant in the African Colonial Ministry

Wide World

The Duke of Aosta

Becomes Viceroy of Ethiopia in Place of Marshal Graziani

Cape Town Flight Offsets Criticism Of Civil Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—As if to point out the significance of the Government's inquiry into the state of civil aviation in Britain, Flying Officer A. E. Clouston of the New Zealand Royal Air Force and Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green landed at Croydon today, having broken the record from England to Cape Town and back in a flight of five days, 17 hours, 27 minutes in an outdated plane. The old record, seven days, 22 hours, 42 minutes, was set by Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison.

The aviation inquiry, the composition of which was announced yesterday, was set up with unexpected speed to investigate the serious charges of inefficiency in civil aviation made in the House of Commons Wednesday. One charge has been that Britain's civil aviation has been kept at a standstill for three years as a result of the overwhelming attention given to war planes.

Flying Officer Clouston's fine flight, although by a long way the most effective made to South Africa, has been accomplished in a Comet plane designed five years ago. Ever since built this plane has led the field. Capt. C. W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black won the England-to-Australia race in it in 1934. Clouston piloted it as the only British entry in the recent Paris-to-Damascus race against modern racers and war planes, gaining fourth place.

While the flight was applauded it is taken as stressing lack of development in British civil flying. The Government inquiry is considered here a matter of utmost urgency. Members of the committee are Lord Cadman, oil magnate; Sir Warren Fischer, head of the Civil Service since 1919, and Sir William Brown, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade.

Alabama Alumni Honor Mrs. Gorgas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—A portrait of Amelia Gayle Gorgas, wife of a one-time president of the University of Alabama and mother of William C. Gorgas, the famous sanitarian, was dedicated at an alumni homecoming luncheon of the University of Alabama here Oct. 30.

Mrs. Gorgas retired in 1907 after serving 29 years as librarian at the university. Her husband was president in 1878. Her father was a Supreme Court Justice, a governor, and a member of Congress from Alabama.

The portrait was painted by Julian Lamar from a photograph. Former Representative W. B. Oliver of Tuscaloosa made the dedicatory address. Gov. Bibb Graves and Dr. Richard C. Foster, university president, spoke at the luncheon.

Mussolini Takes African Post In Cabinet Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Interior, War, Navy, Air and Colonies.

Putting his hand directly on Italy's new African empire, the Duce announced that important changes would be made toward consolidation in administrative affairs.

The installation of Signor Guarnieri as Finance Minister indicated the importance the Premier expected financial affairs to play in empire development. Signor Guarnieri had been director of foreign exchange operations.

Graziani Wanted to Return

There were various reports indicating that the Duke of Aosta would not hold the same power as that of Marshal Graziani as Viceroy of Ethiopia. Marshal Graziani was both military and civil head of the colony.

The Duke of Aosta will assume the Ethiopian post early in December, when Marshal Graziani returns to Italy.

Marshal Graziani was known to have asked to return home. Signor Mussolini was said also to have desired the change to tie the Savoy dynasty—represented on the throne by King Victor Emmanuel—to the new Empire.

The Duce sent Marshal Graziani a letter of gratitude for his service in "the conquest and pacification of the Empire."

Farming

(Continued from Page 1)

fullest extent had money earnings twice as large as those of farmers whose wives co-operated least.

The Family Tractor

"If a farmer goes to town alone and buys a tractor, then it is "Dad's tractor," Miss Newton says. Soon there might be a general feeling that "Dad's tractor" kept everybody else from having things they wanted. But if the entire family is taken into the farmer's confidence and helps to decide on the tractor's purchase, then it becomes "our tractor" and each member takes upon himself the responsibility of making some sacrifices to pay for it.

"When the active counsel and co-operation of the entire farm family is brought into the proposition from beginning to end, the likelihood that credit will be used soundly and repaid surely is greatly increased," Miss Newton declares.

This year the notices of the annual meetings of the production credit associations were addressed not to Mr. John A. Farmer but to Mr. and Mrs. Farm Stockholder. In six of the 12 Farm Credit Administration districts, more than half of the stockholders of these farmer-owned co-operative associations came to the annual meetings with their wives.

Mexico Holds Revolution Fete

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 20 (AP)—Mexico today celebrated the 27th anniversary of its "revolution-made Government."

Banks and business houses closed for the holiday and thousands of workers and peasants headed for the historic Plaza de la Constitucion to hear addresses by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary general of the Confederation of the Workers of Mexico, Hernan Laborde, head of the Mexican Communist Party, and President Cardenas.

Senators and Deputies of the National Congress were summoned to a joint session before which President Cardenas was expected to speak before going to the Plaza de la Constitucion.

The celebration also included a ceremony at the new monument to the revolution and two public festivals organized by the Department of Education.

President Cardenas by three years in office has outdone his predecessors in giving substance to Mexican revolutionary ideals—redistribution of land, fulfillment of Labor's demands, construction of public works and development of educational facilities.

On Nov. 20, 1910, Francisco Madero started the uprising which ended the 30-year dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz and set Mexico on new paths of social and economic development.

N. Y. State Charity To Need $87,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Public charities to be supported by the New York State Department of Public Welfare will require $87,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938, and of this amount home relief will need $54,000,000, according to an estimate by Commissioner David C. Adie today. Federal and state expenditures together will amount to $180,000,000, according to the commissioner.

Whenever possible, the state shifted to the Federal Government the responsibility for relief, he declared, defending this attitude on the ground that welfare activities would have to be better co-ordinated.

"America is now building a welfare program that is entirely different from anything in the past," he continued. "It will be more systematic and better co-ordinated. What effect this will have on state relief costs depends on what will be future national policies."

Tanks Mobilized In Akron Rubber Workers' Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief

Fort Clinton, Ohio: The Thirty-seventh Tank Corps, Ohio National Guard, was ordered mobilized for duty at Akron, where a sit-down strike of rubber workers has closed the plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, making 12,000 idle.

Cleveland: Announcement by a company executive that all plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company would reopen Monday, despite a sit-down strike, brought a quick reply from shop committeemen that a picket line would be thrown around the buildings to prevent resumption of work.

The sit-down strikers are protesting against scheduled layoffs.

"The plants will reopen for all those who want to return to work," said Clifton C. Slusser, vice-president and factory manager. At the same time, he relented in an earlier decision to bar from the plants any workers attempting to relieve strikers.

Pontiac, Mich.: The General Motors Corporation has warned defiant sit-down strikers holding its Fisher Body plant here that their action, repudiated by their own union leaders, may "make agreements valueless and collective bargaining impossible in practice."

The strikers held the plant for the third night in protest against the company's intent to dismiss four union men whom it held responsible for an earlier strike. As a result, nearly 15,000 workers were idle.

William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, who conducted negotiations that settled widespread strikes last winter, sounded the corporation's warning in a statement. He said the corporation "finds itself in the position of being help up in the plant operations by a minority of the employees in the plant refusing to recognize the existing agreement and openly defying the officers of their own union."

Chicago: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, left for Pontiac to address strikers who have disregarded the exhortations of their officers to withdraw from the Fisher Body plant here.

New York: The International Seamen's Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, has been named by employees of the Eastern Steamship Lines to represent them in collective bargaining, the National Labor Relations Board announces. The board said it was "the first substantial victory" for the A. F. of L. affiliate on the Atlantic coast. The vote was 541 to 432.

Schools Summoned To Democracy's Aid In Educator's Call

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 20 (AP)—Prof. John M. Brewer of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education told Southeastern Maryland teachers today that schools must guide the next generation in the use of procedures and tools of democracy.

Professor Brewer, in an address prepared for delivery to the meeting at the State Teachers College here, contended "America cannot rely" on the legal profession to teach and preserve democracy.

"No other profession than the legal has as much control over its own affairs," he said, and pointed to "the paucity of results as shown in the law's delays, criminal lawyers in partnership with crime and the needless complexities of the written laws.

He termed parliamentary law "an indispensable tool" of democracy and said lawyers "are not often conversant" with it.

"The law too often offers opportunity for refuge in evasion and technicality," Professor Brewer stated, "and is practiced through the method of controversy, while democracy . . . is founded on directness and must be practiced with frankness, co-operation and compromise."

He urged teachers to teach the practice of democracy in juvenile affairs and advocated use of student government.

Municipal

(Continued from Page 1)

now be in debt for relief purposes to the extent of about $198,000,000.

"That is one of the reasons why the city's credit is good," he said.

"It is obvious that the National Government cannot go on borrowing forever for relief," he continued. "On a national scale we must have a pay-as-you-go program."

Mr. Hodson saw improvement in the employment situation, but stressed that relief on a large scale was still necessary.

"The shocking thing is that people are not employed, not that they are on relief," he said. "The fundamental problem is to get them back into private employment.

"I don't believe we can keep millions of people under a means test. We have relied on relief as our fortress against the hazards of life, but I hope the trend will be changed in the direction of social insurance so as to provide these things as a right. I am making a plea for the extension of social insurance."

H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, described civil service boards as "often only cloaks for the backstage manipulations of venal politicians" and called for their elimination in smaller cities and the substitution of direction of civil service by the state commission.

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Rockefeller Forecasts More Tolerant World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Over a world today clouded with fear there will come a time when tolerance will be substituted for bitterness in the ordering of national and international affairs, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

"I believe in the creative power of human intelligence," Mr. Rockefeller declared on the occasion of the observance of the first anniversary of the founding of the Alumni Association of International House, one of four like institutions endowed by the Rockefellers, last night. His adddress was radiocast over the world through station WIXAL.

"I believe that ideals of justice and right are bound to win in the long run against injustice and might," Mr. Rockefeller said. "I believe we can yet make this world a worthy and beautiful world to live in instead of a place to fight and starve in. This is my creed.

"This creed is based, first, upon the conviction that there are certain fundamental and underlying things which do not change. . . . As surely as fall winds strip the leaves from the trees which the snows of winter cover . . . will the miracle of spring bring them back to life and clothe them with verdure. . . . The Good Samaritan still binds up the wounds of the man who has fallen among thieves. . . .

'Fundamental Fineness'

"My creed is based, likewise, on a belief in the innate, fundamental fineness of individual personality. . . . No home, no family group, no social or business organization, no political or national party, no nation, can rise above the level of the men and women of whom it is composed. Therefore, although organized society hesitates, confused, at the crossroads, undecided as to the next step, the duty of the individual is clear—to make himself in every way as fine and useful as the resources and opportunities available to him make possible. . . .

"Every individual who is honest, fearless, peace-loving, who is imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and of service to his fellowmen, is an influence for good in any group or party or nation of which he is a member and helps to insure the wise use of its power."

Mr. Rockefeller recalled the declaration of Charles Lamb that he could not hate a man whom he knew, and stressed that "to get to know each other is the first step toward brotherhood." He warned against criticism and told members of the Alumni Association that "a sympathetic heart and understanding mind go far toward insuring right interpretations and friendly judgments."

Purposes Carried Out

International House is carrying out its purpose, Mr. Rockefeller held. It was opened here in 1924, and since then 12,000 students have been in residence there, he recalled. Of this number, 4500 came from 101 different countries and territories outside of the United States, and 7500 from within the United States.

A similar house was opened in Berkeley, at the University of California, in August, 1930; a third house at the University of Chicago in October, 1932, and a fourth in Paris a year ago.

Mr. Rockefeller saw the present world situation darkly, attributing the chemicalization that is going on everywhere to fear. This must be overcome, he declared, and good will established among nations.

This is the real purpose of International House, he declared.

"In four international houses there has been built up a nucleus of good will among nations, a growing body of alumni, now returned to every country in the world, who have themselves tested the experiment and can bear witness to the fact that it works," he added.

"It is on this kind of experiment, repeated in many other forms and in many other ways, that I base my own faith in the future."

'Gas' Station License Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20—Licensing of gasoline service stations as a means of stabilizing the retail branch of the petroleum industry and lowering prices to the consumer is being studied by a New York State legislative committee of which Assemblyman Harold B. Ehrlich (R) of Buffalo is chairman.

Public hearings are being held by the committee in New York City today. The committee is to report when the Legislature convenes on Jan. 5, 1938, and the licensing proposal may be listed among recommendations.

Mr. Ehrlich has indicated that the large number of retail gasoline stations operated in the State has affected prices for motor fuel and oil. When more stations exist than are needed to provide adequate service, higher operating expenses increase the cost of doing business and thus burden the consumer, because dealers must charge higher prices, he said.

Scribner Prize Awarded

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—First prize winner of 8823 entries in Scribner's "Life in the United States" contest was Gabro Karabin of McKeesport, Penna., for his story "Honorable Escape," the magazine announced yesterday. The prize was $1000.

Of All Things . . .

He Got Service

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Three fire trucks and a chief's car snaked along icy streets, sirens screaming, to answer a call from a box. As they pulled up, they found Nick Yavarick, with the door of the alarm box open, trying to mail his unemployment census questionnaire.

The Seven-Day Week

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles and Sam Rastivo have learned that Uncle Sam works a seven-day week.

They were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker and held to the grand jury under bond of $2500 each on charges of violating the Internal Revenue Laws.

Alcohol Tax Unit Agent James Kominakis testified he seized them while operating a west side still on Nov. 14. This colloquy ensued:

The brothers: "You can't arrest us on Sunday."

The agent: "That's what you think."

Oil Boom Slumps

CHICAGO—After spending two weeks drilling a well, John Wieting heard a roar and saw a liquid stream shoot 15 feet into the air.

"Oil!" someone shouted. Neighbors overran the place, adding to the general excitement. But the boom didn't last long.

"This oil is all wet," Wieting said, after smelling the liquid. "It's good artesian water."

$30 for Manhattan

NEW YORK (AP)—The Indians, who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch for $24, are willing to buy it back at the original price—and pay $6 to boot.

The offer was made after 17 tribes of the American Indian Conference danced at their annual pow-wow.

"The Palefaces bought Manhattan for $24, and we have had a consultation among the chiefs and we hereby offer to buy the island back for $30," said Chief Clear Sky, a dignified Mohawk.

"The island has been improved," he added.

Excuse It, Please

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Policeman Charles Rinehart, just transferred to the traffic division, spent a busy morning tagging cars parked in the middle of a business street. Then the traffic division spent a busy afternoon retracting the tickets.

It's legal to park there.

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Oil Company Tells Secret Of How to Locate Wells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Visitors to the greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition who cherish secret yearnings of sometime striking oil in their own back yards, apple orchards, or corn fields, can get first hand information on how to locate it. With the aid of made-to-order earthquakes, miniature oil wells, graphic charts, and delicate magnetic instruments, the story of the origin of oil and the modern hunt to find it is told by the Humble Oil and Refinery Company in its Hall of Texas History.

Four famous Texas oil fields are produced in dioramas which let the visitors "in on the ground floor." Each shows the underground geology, that is, the type of rock and earth structure which is favorable for accumulation of oil, as well as the surface views of the derricks, machinery, and houses of the workers. Powell Oil Field about 50 miles south of Dallas is represented as a field where a slipping of rocks has broken the rock structure and caused the oil to be trapped. This formation, attendants explain, is known to the geologist as a fault.

The East Texas oil field, said to be the largest in the United States, is shown as an example of a well resulting from an accumulation of oil in a porous sand. In the diorama of Big Lake Field near San Angelo, Texas, the visitors sees beneath the cluster of derricks and houses, beds of limestone which are full of cavities and fissures. Here, they learn, natural pressure causes wells 8000 feet deep to flow without pumping.

In finding of these wells and more like them engineers used instruments such as those in the exhibit. One, the torsion balance, fresh from service in the remote parts of Venezuela, is, the engineer explains, an example of the gravitational method of prospecting for oil. A seismic recording truck used in recording shocks deep within the earth is on display and at the same time produces artificial earthquakes. Seismography records from machines such as these, the visitor learns, show that by recording the length of time taken by the sound produced by shots of dynamite to travel over a given area of ground, geologists can determine the make-up of the underlying rock structure.

By studying a large translucently illuminated wall diagram one also learns how effects of gravity, sound wave propogation, and magnetism help in finding the most probable locations for new oil fields.

Eight huge relief maps in the central part of the exhibit building which show by stages the geologic evolution of Texas through 250,000,000 years, also help to explain why it is such a great oil producing state. The relief map, showing Texas as it is today, not only shows the surface geology but also the subsurface conditions in many parts of the state. This has been done by cutting away the surface in places to show the folded underground rock structure. Along the Gulf Coast for instance are shown the salt domes from whose surrounding rocks oil is obtained and in west Texas, the great basin of Permian rocks whose limestones yield such quantities of petroleum.

Return of Dirt Houses Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINA, Kan.—The sod house that was home for the early settler may come back to dot the prairies. Experiments conducted by the South Dakota State College, at Brookings, and Haskell Institute for Indians, Lawrence, Kan., show that "dirt" houses can be built to last for decades, at a cost far below that of houses built of wood or brick.

A hydraulic machine recently constructed by James A. Davis, instructor of blacksmithing and welding, at Haskell, turns out earthen blocks almost as solid as concrete, at the rate of 20 an hour and makes it possible to build the walls of a four-room house, at a cost between $45 and $65.

Contrary to popular belief, clay is not needed for making earthen blocks or pise walls. Sand is distinctly favorable in a dirt to be used for building purposes.

Houses built of rammed earth show less fluctuation in temperature than do frame houses. They are cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

"Condensation of frost is much less on the inside walls of the earth house than on the walls of the average frame building," reports Ralph L. Patty, chairman of the department of agricultural engineering, South Dakota State College. "No frost appears at all in the earth house except after very long cold periods."

That there need be nothing drab about the present-day earth house is revealed by tests which show that the earth walls can be given a variety of finishes. They can be plastered, stuccoed or painted.

Edwin Markham Honored In Poetry Society Election

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," was elected honorary president of the Poetry Society of America Nov. 18.

Padraic Colum was elected president to succeed Henry Goddard Leach, and annual awards of $100 and $50 went to James Warren Jr. of Augusta, Ga., and Edith Henrich of New York for poems adjudged by the society to be the best of the year.

Mrs. Graves Aids Lynch Filibuster In Maiden Speech

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Vice President Garner has grown weary of speeches after some 35 years in Congress, but even he sat down and listened when Senator Dixie Bibb Graves of Alabama had her say about lynching.

Close attention — something no other Senator has had this session —was accorded Mrs. Graves when she took part yesterday in the filibuster against the anti-lynching bill.

"I am not going to talk just to consume time," she said. "I just want to tell you what I think about this bill."

Twenty minutes later, when she had finished, her colleagues applauded. It was a rarely given tribute, frowned on by rules. Republicans joined Democrats in shaking her hand.

Her Maiden Speech

The new Alabama Senator, appointed to office by her Governor-husband, arose for her maiden Senate speech after a series of consultations with her southern colleagues.

"I abhor lynching," she said quietly. But no emergency exists. Lynching is rapidly decreasing. . . . There is no justice in this bill."

Her voice was hoarse with emotion:

"If you pass this bill you will say to the world that we have a group of southern states that can not or will not enforce the law, and that we will will send our federal law down to take control."

Mrs. Graves urged "misinformed" proponents to investigate conditions.

Local Officers Praised

"You will find in every section of the south," she said, "local peace officers who are anxious and alert to protect their prisoners.

"You will find state officers willing at the first sign of danger to send out patrols to take lives, or give their own, to protect prisoners, no matter how vile the crime may be.

"What justice is there in punishing thousands of taxpayers of a county because, perchance, one law officer has failed to do his full duty in enforcing the law?

"A general wrong in answer to a specific wrong is always wrong."

The anti-lynching bill would seek to punish peace officers with jail terms and political subdivisions with damages in event of lynchings.

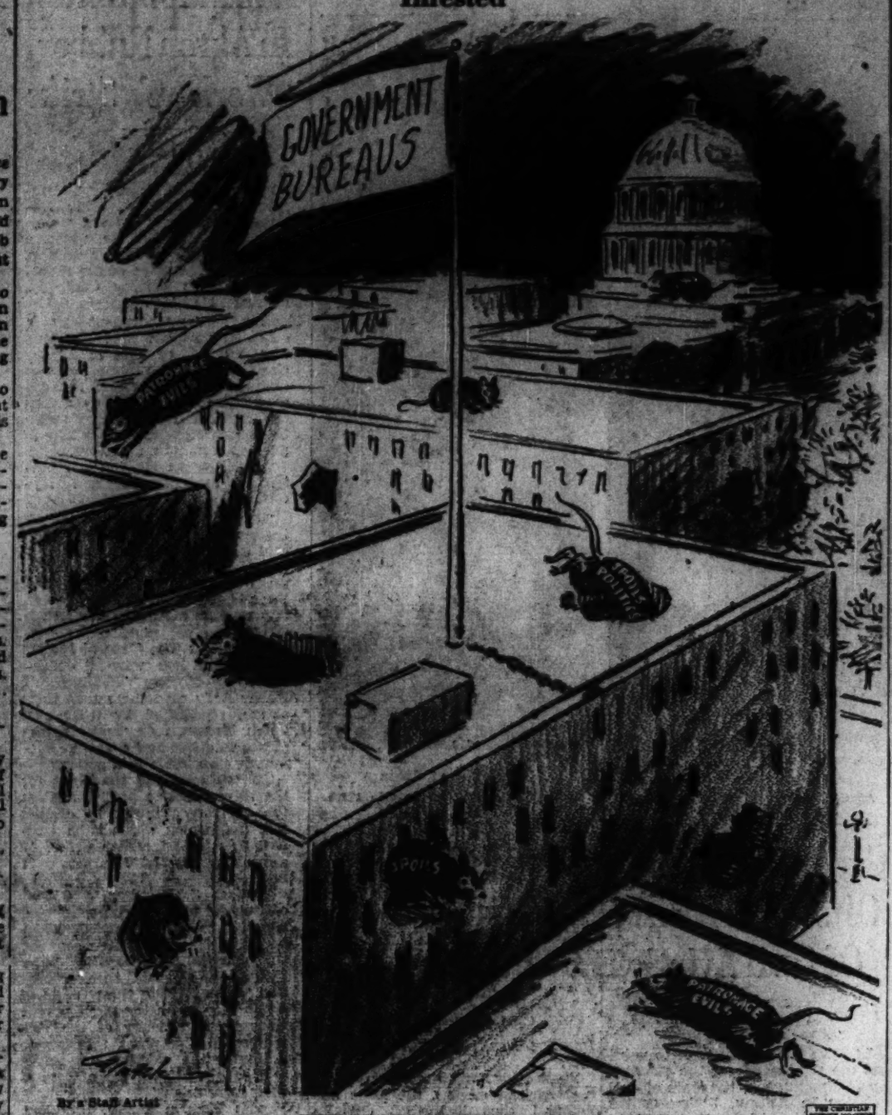
Others joined Senator Graves yesterday in the week-long filibuster. It will be resumed Monday, to continue until the farm bill is ready for debate.

"It was the best speech made on this bill by anybody," Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Democratic leader, said after the Graves speech.

How Autos Have Increased

There were only 23,000 automobiles in the United States in 1902; today there are more than one thousand times that number.

Infested



By a Staff Artist

Spoils System: A $1,000,000,000 Burden

(Continued from Page 1)

many nbees as possible into the public trough" as he is in building up the most efficient public service.

Hence the costs of faulty administration are on every hand. Before a civil service system is installed, these costs are concealed, because the public has no opportunity to compare the economies inherent in a system run exclusively on merit. For that reason one of the best ways to estimate the costs of the spoils system is to disclose the savings which have resulted after civil service has been substituted for patronage. Recently an improved test was used to select postal clerks. An expert of the United States Civil Service Commission reported that 92 per cent of the postal clerks selected by means of these new tests showed greater efficiency than those previously selected. A $25,000,000 saving resulted.

Such savings have been multiplied many, many times in the case of individual cities and even city departments. For instance the National Civil Service Reform League reported that the department of public works at St. Paul, Minnesota, achieved a 50 per cent budget cut through the elimination of spoils even though departmental activities increased 50 per cent.

Horace D. Taft told The Christian Science Monitor that civil service authorities in Connecticut estimate that the state will save approximately $1,500,000 its first year under civil service. Typical of the savings brought to cities by civil service was the experience in the Treasury's office in Seattle. Prior to civil service, it took 75 employees to handle cash transactions of $41,000,000; after civil service it took 50 qualified employees to manage the transactions of $150,000,000.

Efficiency Increased

These are but typical examples that abound, examples which are on record with the National Civil Service Reform League.

There are also the costs represented by totally inefficient personnel—stenographers who take time out from their public clerical jobs to learn stenography—life guards who cannot swim—auditors who never studied auditing—revenue collectors who never managed $100 of their own—employees, who owing to their jobs to the party, knock off work weeks before each election to campaign for their benefactors. These circumstances suggest the costs inherent in a personnel picked by politicians as a reward for party —not public—service.

The results of spoils are frequently far more serious than mere routine inefficiency and the slow attrition of the public service. Sometimes the results are tragic. As an illustration, there is the case of the Federal Explosives Inspector in Morgan, New Jersey. This inspector was exempt from civil service. In the course of his career he turned up on the witness stand testifying in connection with an explosion in a munitions plant, which resulted in 87 fatalities, 10,000 persons driven from their homes and property losses of $3,500,000. The cause—surplus accumulation of TNT. Most interesting portion of the civil service-exempt inspector was his assertion that he did not know what TNT was.

In the foregoing cases and facts it is simple to see how statisticians estimate that spoils cost the nation $1,000,000,000 a year. And yet these costs are all regular, routine ones, involved in the normal operations of government. How great an addition in costs the public was asked to shoulder as a result of political maneuvering with the emergency program of the New Deal can only be conjectured.

That it was enormous may be inferred from the assertion of Robert L. Johnson, who administered relief in Pennsylvania. Political red tape, according to Mr. Johnson, resulted in pay roll delays that caused the state and federal governments to waste $7,000,000 because of the necessity for providing direct relief in the form of food and cash to people who were simultaneously drawing WPA wages. Unless it is assumed that this $7,000,000 is an isolated instance, the inference is inevitable that spoils and political manipulation may have added hundreds of millions to the cost of the New Deal.

Spoils exacts its levy in the breakdown of administration as well as in assessments on the taxpayers' pocketbook. The Home Owners Loan Corporation, a vast business venture with a capitalization of $200,000,000, according to Mr. Kaplan, took more than six months to get under way, because of internal wrangling over patronage and appointments. A private business would have been bankrupt by that time.

New Deal and Patronage

Just as the taxpayers were forced to pay for the "luxury" of spoils at the beginning of the HOLC, it had to pay for the same "luxury" at the end of the NRA. After the NRA was invalidated, civil service authorities declare that it took a year to pry politically appointed employees loose from the pay roll.

It is freely asserted around Washington that patronage is giving New Dealers their greatest trouble. That this is undoubtedly true is indicated by the shuttling back and forth, and in and out of such trouble-shooters as Joseph Kennedy and Frank McNinch, who are transferred from one agency to another that they may untangle troublesome situations and internal confusion attributed in some degree, at least, to the abuses of patronage. Washington is prone to see in all this a vicious patronage merry-go-round, with bureaus, commissions and agencies being established, corroded by spoils and politics and then cleaned up after great travail and expense.

The costs of spoils in money and in dangerous administrative bungles and delays do not tell the entire story. There is the cost represented by the inability of the public service to retain many of the good men that come to it. There has been a recent exodus of able men from the Administration, in some instances, because the government service, with its spoils and comparatively low salaries, does not offer the security, chance for promotion or compensation that may be obtained in private enterprise.

Threat to Morale

There is the cost in lowered morale among those in the public service. Able and devoted are the vast majority of the 500,000 civil service employees of the Federal Government. Yet when the spoilsman walks abroad, as he did when Emil Hurja was flicking the names of all who might be supplanted by "political friends," apprehension over jobs impaired and disorganized the work that the government employees were able to render the public.

There is also the incalculable loss in wasted time imposed on the public by politicians who give more attention to job seekers than to the devising of wise governmental policies. Postmaster General Farley, himself, once raised his hands in exasperation at his own Frankenstein and said: "Jobs, jobs, jobs." Representative Maury Maverick of Texas told the Monitor that he once received 1800 letters about one job—a minor one at that.

Contrary to the traditional political viewpoint that patronage nourishes party strength, political parties are beginning to find that the activities of the spoilsman may actually weaken and discredit a party or a political machine. Indeed, the signs are unmistakable as a result of the Boston, New York and Bridgeport elections that the chickens are coming home to roost and that parties are discovering that, in the long run, spoils and patronage cost votes.

Public Trust in Government

There are finally the costs in lowered prestige of government. Cynical headlines and stories about the activities of the spoilsmen lead the public to view government and its functionaries with distrust and suspicion.

This study has lumped the federal, state and local costs of spoils more or less under one heading. Therefore, the removal of these costs must logically be asserted to depend upon the extension of civil service standards to the personnel of federal, state and local governments. While the circumventing of civil service has been extensive in the Federal Government, the states and cities have a far worse record. Sixty-three per cent of the federal employees are under civil service—only 38 per cent of the state personnel are so protected and but 350 of 2500 larger cities are under merit systems. But action by the present Congress in behalf of an improved and extended civil service would set the pace.

The Federal Government, because of the ramifications of its many undertakings, is in a position to demand standards of service in states and cities as a condition for certain privileges.

Mayor LaGuardia has just said that an efficient, economical and workable government is impossible under the spoils system. It appears to be the consensus of men today rising to prominence and of the public in its voting booth that modern government cannot make the grade if it is freighted with the archaic deadweight of an outmoded spoils system.

Larger Use of Metal Assured By Control of Iron Crystals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—America is entering an era in which steel, man's most useful metal, will be "tailor-made," according to Dr. John Johnston, director of research for the United States Steel Corporation. Speaking at a recent meeting of The Franklin Institute, Dr. Johnston said:

"A generation ago, technical problems were related mainly to increased production of a few kinds of steel; but today, the object is to improve the fitness of steel at no greater over-all cost.

"As a result, we are able to build structures which are lighter in weight for a given load, or which may be safely used under more severe conditions of stress or temperature. It will permit progress in several industries, now hindered or stopped for lack of a suitable metal."

The material of automobile fenders was cited as an example of the new trend, sheet steel being now, in places, only about two hundredths of an inch thick, or about half as thick as 10 years ago.

"Meeting the requirements of strength has not been so difficult as that of greater corrosion resistance," Dr. Johnston said. "The thinner the metal, the greater the relative weakening of the structure caused by a given depth of corrosion. Research and systematized tests have made the required sort of steel available, and important application of it has been made in the construction of buses, freight cars, passenger coaches, and streamlined trains, where elimination of weight counts. Noting that the atomic behavior of iron on heat treatment is being better understood, Dr. Johnston went on to observe:

"The element, iron, is unique among the common metals in that it occurs in two distinct crystal forms, or atomic arrays, which are determined by its propensity for dissolving carbon. Known as alpha and gamma iron, these two atomic arrays change from one to the other at a specific temperature, as a piece of iron is heated or cooled down through the same range. By proper control of conditions, we are enabled to modify at will the internal structure, and hence the final properties, of the metal. This is the most significant line of technical progress at the present time. It is going to lead, by logical steps, to a steady advance in the usefulness of steel."

Wupp, German Mickey Mouse, Makes His American Debut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Wupp, the Mickey Mouse of Germany, has been welcomed, embraced, and placed—by the film capital here—on the threshhold of its greatest honor—imitation.

Wupp, the animated puppet who in reality resembles the duffer on the front of Esquire more than he does the features of the world's favorite animated cartoon star, was introduced at the first fall program of the Southern California Film Society, composed of members and friends of the film colony.

The appearance of the three-dimensional character fulfilled the purpose of the society to bring to its audiences representative films of the past and present from everywhere.

"Wupp in Africa" was the title of the exhibited short, one in a series produced by the Tobis Company under the usual vigilance of the German Government. Free of controversy, his antics were greeted with spontaneous and continued laughter by the critical audience, made up as it was of many producers, actors, directors, and writers.

As explained by Donald Gledhill, who takes time away from heading the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to be secretary of the film society, the technique of Wupp may prove a challenge to Hollywood. The three-dimensional characters apparently are made of wood and plastics with real-life joints. Absence of guide strings is the only thing keeping the company from being puppets.

Instead of photography in the conventional motion-picture manner, "still" photographs are taken of each position of movement, as in animated cartoons. So many "stills" are taken that when they are pieced together on a reel, they give the smoothness of a normal movie.

It is because of the tediousness of photographing every progressive movement that Hollywood may refuse, from temperamental and financial reasons, to mimic the foreigner.

Hollywood, always alert to something new and pleasing, may, however, embark upon a similar series with the eternal hope of being able "to make it up on the gross," as far as expense is concerned. The response of the first audience was enough to make at least one major studio admit it has borrowed the print for analysis.

The showing of Wupp as a supporting feature to the main program almost stole honors from "Tabu," the idyll of the South Seas which again emphasized the practicality of telling stories without dialogue.

Other attractions in the fall series at the Filmarte Theater here are to bring English shadow pictures demonstrating silhouette method, to show French surrealism, and to present other developments.

The second program offered "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," with the surrealism on the same bill. Like the inaugural series in which each society member paid $2 for a season ticket to see 30 attractions, the same tariff applies, and guests are admitted by invitation, in order to appease the commercial exhibitors, impatient of any rival for an evening's entertainment, no matter how artistic.

'Idest' Candidate For the Dictionary As 'Or' Substitute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20—A new word clamoring for recognition in the English language is "idest," combined from the two Latin words "id" and "est" by Dr. Charles H. Briggs of the Howard Laboratory in order to avoid the word "or" when it is desired to indicate the equivalence or essential synonymy of two different terms.

Oftentimes in reading, one finds places where it is uncertain whether the word "or" is used as a disjunctive conjunction, meaning one or the other of two, or whether it indicates equivalence. Frequently the context indicates which of the two senses is intended, but where one is not familiar with certain terms under discussion, there is no way of finding out which meaning is intended without recourse to a dictionary. Quite frequently, too, one finds situations where words under discussion are not yet in the dictionary or are found only in specialized glossaries.

Says Dr. Briggs:

"Although in writing it is possible to set off with commas or parenthesize the synonymous expression, it seems that adoption of the Latin words 'id' and 'est' as a single, short English word meets the need for a conjunction which has the meaning of 'is also called,' 'is another name for,' and 'equals.' Using the word 'idest,' the word 'or' is released for used in expressing alternatives.

"Then we may be sure of the meanings of phrases such as Turkish idest Aleppo galls, tannin idest gallotannic acid, muriatic idest hydrochloric, geraniol or citronellol."

Sevitzky in New Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra—72 men and nine women—gave its first concert under the leadership of Russian-born Fabian Sevitzky of Philadelphia, yesterday.

Mr. Sevitzky, who came to the United States in 1923 on tour as a double-bass soloist, later joined the Philadelphia Symphony and then went to Boston to direct the People's Symphony Orchestra three years.

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Tradition Keeps Harvard-Yale Games in Spotlight—Skating Show Closes Tonight

Harvard-Yale Records Reveal Thrilling Games

As evening shadows cloak Soldiers Field this afternoon the fifty-sixth annual Harvard-Yale classic will have gone down into the records.

A fortnight or so from now, despite whatever thrills or heartbreaks that it may have produced, this game will be just a memory with the 57,000 fans who saw it. Newspapers of tomorrow will print glowing accounts, but within 48 hours they will be nothing but columns of reading matter, ready for filing among thousands of other clippings.

On the eve of each Harvard and Yale game in future years, these clippings, yellow and frayed, will be brought forth, aired and re-aired in the newspapers, and then returned once again to the dark archives.

Rather a dingy existence these records have, locked up tight for a year at a time, but they serve the sole purpose required of them. They enable old grid stars to relive games played years ago; they inform the reading public of past results, and help sports reporters to build up colorful feature stories.

First Played in 1875

Delving nto the records of the Harvard-Yale series, one finds that the first game played between these two arch rivals was in 1875, at Hamilton Park in New Haven. The Crimson team won that first game, four goals to nothing.

Down the years these two great colleges have marched, having missed playing each other only five times. Games were omitted in the years of 1877, 1885 (no team), 1888, 1895 and 1896. Yale holds the upper hand with 32 victories to their credit. Harvard has annexed 17 while six are in the records as ties.

The first Harvard-Yale game to be played at Soldiers Field was in 1897. In 1903 the Stadium was built and while Dartmouth was chosen to christen it, Yale played in it that year. Yale's Bowl was christened in 1914 with Harvard winning the ball game, 36 to 0.

Yale Holds Scoring Record

So many outstanding games have been played by these two institutions during the course of their series, it is hard to single out any one. The Eli hold the record of point scoring in one game. In 1884 the Blue scored 48 points. The nearest Harvard has come to that record was in 1915 when Eddie Mahan's team rolled up 41 points.

Harvard found it hard to win over Yale in the early years with the Eli keeping its slate clean from the smirch of defeat from 1876 to 1889. The following year Harvard won, 12 to 6.

Begining in 1902, Yale started a string of victories that reached to six straight triumphs before the Crimson could break into the win column. Then beginning in 1910, Yale didn't win a game from Harvard until 1916. Two tie games were played in 1910 and 1911. In 1912 Charlie Brickley was wearing the Crimson colors and led his team to impressive victories by the drop kick route during his two years of play.

In the 1913-game Harvard downed Yale, 15 to 5, everyone of the Crimson's points coming from the talented toe of Brickley. Seven times he essayed the task of propelling the leather over the cross bar and five times he succeeded. Four of his boots were made by dropkicks behind the line of scrimmage, while the fifth was a placement hoist from the 38-yard mark. His drop kicks were from the 21, 24, 31, and 37-yard lines.

Pond Stars in 1923

Yale's present coach, Ducky Pond, was the big gun in the Eli's victory over Harvard in 1923. Playing in a driving rain storm Pond scooped up a Harvard fumble and sloshed 67 yards to score Yale's first touchdown in the Stadium in 16 years. Even more remarkable were the two field goals kicked by "Memphis Bill" Mallory in the third period. The ordinary kicker could not have raised the leaden ball five feet but the Yale captain slit the uprights from the 24 and 28-yard lines.

In 1931, Harvard reached the Yale game undefeated, but when the final whistle sounded, Yale was the victor, 3 to 0, as the result of Albie Booth's dropkick. The most dramatic parts of this game came at the very start and at the finish. On the opening kickoff Barry Wood received and ran it back to the 12-yard line. Here he passed it to Jack Crickard on a cross-over play, and the latter tore down the sideline until tackled by Herster Barres of Yale on the Blue's seven-yard stripe. Then the Bulldog staged a thrilling defense to take the ball on downs. Yale's great finish came when Barry Wood's punt was blocked, a successful pass by Booth to Barres brought the ball to the 11-yard line at which point Booth kicked it over the uprights.

Despite the season's records of either Yale or Harvard, both elevens rise to new peaks on the day of their annual meeting. Anything can be expected to happen when these two old rivals get together.

Solos Their Specialties in 'Gay Blades'

By a Staff Photographer

Guy Owen and Frances Claudet, Former Canadian Champions
Making Final Appearances of Season at the Boston Garden This Evening

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded Outfielder Bruce Campbell to Cleveland for Pitcher Bob Weiland, Infielder Johnny Burnett and $20,000.

Undergrads Want Scholarship For Football Player

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 20 (AP)—A Norwich University campus already smarting under seven consecutive football defeats was stirred today by an undergraduate demand for awarding of football scholarships "to preserve the pride, morale and loyalty of the Norwich cadet corps."

The suggestion was made in an editorial of "the Guidon," undergraduate weekly newspaper.

"Continuing football under the present situation at Norwich is ridiculous," the paper said, "equally as ridiculous as dropping it entirely. We must play other schools at their own game.

"The remedy is to give out football scholarships to preserve the pride, morale and loyalty of the cadet corps." University officials would not comment. The squad of 30, recruited from 280 undergraduates, closes the season today against Connecticut State.

Junior Grid Team Does 'Big Apple'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 20 (AP)—College boys being college boys, Coach H. A. (Hack) Applequist of Sacramento Junior College doesn't expect them to remember mathematics on the football field.

So instead of calling a tiresome string of numbers, his quarterback orders the team to go into a big apple, a rhumba, hula or charleston. It's so much simpler.

"It's all part of the psychology of coaching football," said Applequist.

"My boys are using 'the big apple,' 'three men on a horse' and titles of a half dozen popular movies, including 'good earth' and 'the big parade' as their signals.

"Some of the lads are not mathematically inclined. However, they do associate popular tunes and motion pictures with what they are supposed to do on the football field.

"They seem to get the idea immediately. The big apple, for instance, is a fancy play that requires just the right technique and plenty of spirit. The name fits perfectly.

"When we are down on the opponents' goal line or need extra push in the middle of the field, it's the big parade. Almost any popular name will do the trick."

College Football

By the Associated Press

Slippery Rock 13, Westminster 0.
Yale 150's 25, Lafayette 150's 0.
Harvard Jayvee 13, Yale Jayvee 6.
Penna. Jayvee 18, Princeton Jayvee 6.
Dartmouth Jayvee 7, Army "B" 0.
Tennessee Wesleyan 38, So. Georgia T. 6.
Appalachian 6, Catawba 0.
Delta Teachers 13, Ouachita 6.
S. E. Louisiana 31, Jones County C. 6.
Monmouth 0, Knox 0.
Parsons 9, Central (Iowa) 0.
Missouri Mines 7, Maryville (Mo.) T. 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) 20, Warrensburg T. 6.
Tarkio 0, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Pittsburg (Kan.) 26, Southwestern (Kan.) 6.
Arkansas State T. 95, Arkansas State 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 0, Northeastern (Okla.) T. 0.
Hardin-Simmons 26, Oklahoma City 0.
Oklahoma Military 20, Chillicothe B. C. 7.
Central (Okla.) T. 7, Southeastern T. 2.
Daniel Baker 7, Southwestern (Tex.) 6.
C. of Marshall 13, Texarkana College 12.
Oregon Normal 6, St. Martins 0.
Kamehameha Alumni 53, Hawaii 18.

Cornell Lists 17-Game Basketball Schedule

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—Cornell athletic authorities have announced a 17-game basketball schedule for the coming season with one additional date to be filled. The usual 12-game Eastern Intercollegiate League program and major contests with Colgate and Syracuse are included. The schedule:

Dec. 9, Toronto; 11, Alfred; 14, Bucknell; Jan. 5, open; 8, Princeton at Princeton; 10, Dartmouth; 15, Columbia; 22, Yale at New Haven; 29, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 9, Colgate at Hamilton; 12, Pennsylvania; 18, Harvard at Cambridge; 19, Dartmouth at Hanover; 22, Harvard; 26, Princeton; March 2, Syracuse; 5, Yale; 12, Columbia at New York.

Hun Crew Triumphs

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20 (AP)—Leading by only half a boat's length, Hun School's crew nosed out one of two Princeton freshman boats by a margin of two seconds in a race on Carnegie Lake yesterday. Time for the Hun oarsmen over the three-quarter mile course was 4m. 17s., good for a race in a cold drizzle, and in heavy gigs, instead of lightweight racing shells.

College Cross-Country

Michigan Normal 21, Western Ontario 34.

Girls' Hockey

Beaver College 3, R. I. State 0.

All-America Notes

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Notes from our all-America folder: Marshall Goldberg, sparkplug of Pitt team, came to college as a left-handed passer and left-footed kicker but was made over so he could handle the left halfback job . . . Tony Matisi, veteran Panther tackle, is the strongest man to play for Pitt in Jock Sutherland's regime and the fastest big man since Jim MacMurdo in 1931 . . . The best end on the Pitt squad and perhaps the best in the country, Bill Daddio has been kept out of nearly all major action by a knee injury . . . He has one more year to go.

Davey O'Brien, 150-pound Texas Christian quarterback, has played all but 20 minutes of eight consecutive games and directly figured in two thirds of Horned Frog offensive with his kicking, passing and running . . . Ohio State coaches rate Davey the "toughest little man" they've seen . . . Two all-stars who also rate classroom accolade are Handy Andy Bershak, North Carolina's studious end, and Colorado University's famed Whizzer White, who made Phi Beta Kappa this year . . . the Whizzer wants to follow his brother, Sam, to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and give English Rugby a whirl.

Carl Hinkle, Vanderbilt's captain and center, has played a dozen 60-minute games during his three varsity years . . . Fritz Pollard Jr., Olympic point-winner for the U. S. A. in the high hurdles, is the backfield star for North Dakota State this year . . . Montana's Milton Popovich, star of a team that hasn't been beaten since October, 1936, has averaged better than seven yards per crack from scrimmage this season, which puts him in a class with Clint Frank of Yale, Goldberg of Pitt and White of Colorado as a groundgainer. . . .

The logical backfield companion for Fordham's Alexander Wojciechowicz in the all-star unpronounceable class is Ray Mickovsky, 210-pound fullback for the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland . . . He's rated all-Ohio conference honors for two years and probably will make it three, including a bid for "Little All-America" distinction.

Villanova's play-wrecking duo, John Wysocki at end and John Melius at tackle, have been playmates since they were four years old at Hanover, Penna. . . . Only break in their grid partnership came when Wysocki delayed his college entry one year, during which he worked in coal mines at Wilkes-Barre . . . Together they have blocked five punts this season, four of which resulted in Villanova touchdowns.

Ching Johnson Signs

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Ching Johnson, veteran defenseman released this fall after playing since 1926 with the New York Rangers, has signed a one-year contract to play with the New York Americans of the National Hockey League.

Dartmouth Dates For the 1938-39 Football Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 18—Director of Athletics William H. McCarter today released for the Dartmouth Athletic Council the 1938 and 1939 football schedules.

High lighting the 1938 schedule are the first encounters listed between Dartmouth and St. Lawrence and Dartmouth and Dickinson on the second and seventh Saturdays of next year's season. Princeton will also play the Indians on the third Saturday and Dartmouth will end the campaign with the first meeting with Stanford University since 1931.

The 1939 schedule shows Dartmouth adding to its number of major games with St. Lawrence and Hampden-Sydney opening the season on Memorial field followed by major tests with Navy at Baltimore, Lafayette at Hanover, Harvard at Boston, Yale at New Haven, Princeton at Princeton, Cornell at Hanover, and Stanford at New York.

Navy returns to the Dartmouth schedule after an absence of 10 years, the last game being the 1929 contest which the Middies won, 6-0. Lafayette last played Dartmouth in 1932, with the Big Green returning the winners in a close, 6-0, encounter.

In 1938 schedule reveals that the current series between Dartmouth and Columbia will come to a close on Baker field this Saturday, and that the 1938 game between Brown and Dartmouth will end a four-game series between the Bruins and the Indians.

Complete schedules with dates and place of games are as follows:

1938

Sept. 24—Bates at Hanover.
Oct. 1—St. Lawrence at Hanover; 8—Princeton at Princeton; 15—Brown at Hanover; 22—Harvard at Boston; 29—Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 5—Dickinson at Hanover; 12—Cornell at Ithaca; 26—Stanford at Palo Alto.

1939

Sept. 30—St. Lawrence at Hanover.
Oct. 7—Hampden-Sydney at Hanover; 14—Navy at Baltimore; 21—Lafayette at Hanover; 28 Harvard at Boston.
Nov. 4—Yale at New Haven; 11—Princeton at Princeton; 18—Cornell at Hanover.
Dec. 2—Stanford at New York.

Vanderbilt Brings Change in Rules

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Harold S. (Mike) Vanderbilt, who wins races for the America's cup partly because he can figure things out faster and better than the other skippers, has brought about a change in yacht racing rules because he did a little thinking during the cup trials last summer.

Vanderbilt worked out a method of jibing a spinnaker without hauling it down but wasn't permitted to use it because the rules specified the sail must be attached to a boom at all times. Officials concede, however, that the new way was safer as well as more efficient.

The North American Yacht Racing Union, overhauling its rules in regards to sails, changed the ruling last night to say that a spinnaker must not be set without a boom but may be detached during the operation of jibing.

Rankine Awarded Trophy

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP)—Robert (Scotty) Rankine, Preston, Ont., distance runner, has been awarded the Norton H. Crowell Memorial Trophy as Canada's outstanding athlete of the year. Only Rankine and Walter Young of Verdun, Que., winner of the Boston Marathon this year, were considered by the trophy committee of the A. A. U.

Poe Gains Tie For First Place In Golf Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 20 (AP)—Henry Clay Poe, Durham golfer who tied for first place in the Mid-South tournament in his professional debut, was "born and reared" on a golf course.

The youthful newcomer to the pro ranks, with E. J. Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., another freshman among the pros, turned in sub-par performances to lead the field.

Poe shot a par 72 on the first 18 holes and came back yesterday with a 70. Harrison, who won the Mississippi open last August, turned in two rounds of 71.

Poe is the son of Henry Poe, professional at the Hillandale golf course at Durham, and the first set of sticks he owned was a baby set, fashioned by his father.

Even while playing on the Durham high school team, young Poe was regarded as a "long knocker." Unlike most of the long hitters who get their distance from the whip in their wrists and their weight, the tall and lanky Poe gets his from the long arc of his swing.

The field that Poe and Harrison beat included many of the country's leading pros.

Benny Loving of Rumson, N. J., won third place with a 70-73-143, while Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio; Jimmy Thompson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Lawson Little of San Francisco, Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., and Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., former national open champion, were bracketed one stroke behind at 144.

Poe and Harrison will play off for the first and second money of $250 and $200.

Harvard Jayvees Upset Yale, 13-6

In a program preliminary to today's historic gridiron battle at the Stadium, Harvard chalked up a pair of athletic triumphs and gained a tie in another in competition with the visiting Yale warriors. The victories were in junior varsity football, 13 to 6, and varsity soccer, 2 to 1. The Crimson and Eli freshman soccer elevens played a 1-all tie.

It was the sixth consecutive triumph for the Harvard junior varsity gridders and came as a distinct surprise. The Eli arrived here with an undefeated record this season and were one-sided favorites to close the campaign with a clean slate at Soldiers Field. However, a 56-yard around-end touchdown run by 146-pound Pet Thompson, Crimson back, in the first quarter, and a fourth-period plunge by Ace Cordingley, upset the favored visitors. Yale's only score came in the third quarter on a Sumner Macomber-to-Clem Kite pass.

Holding off a Yale rally in the final minutes of play, the Crimson soccer varsity triumphed on the new athletic field behind the Business School. Frank Harnden and Howard Mendel kicked the Harvard goals, while Tom Erickson saved Yale from a shutout.

The freshman contest was one of the most thrilling of the season, neither team finding the cage until the second overtime period. Landon Burwell scored first for Harvard, but Doug Heck and Bill Hutchinson combined for the equalizer in the last 30 seconds of play.

College Soccer

Brown 5, Conn. State 0.
Bucknell 2, Temple 1.
Delaware 3, Ursinus 3.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Harvard vs. Yale

Time was when a football game between Harvard and Yale meant the last word in that famous gridiron sport; but, with the spread of the game to all parts of the United States and its development into the great fall sport that it is, all that has changed, and the general run of Harvard-Yale games, so far as the championship o fthe United States or, in fact, any section of it is concerned, does not rate as figuring much of any. In fact, there have been many years since the turn of the twentieth-century when neither the Harvard nor the Yale eleven could be rated among the first 10 college teams in the country, yet, when they faced each other on the gridiron at New Haven or at Boston, they were watched with the keenest interest by followers of the game the country over, and they received publicity far out of all proportion to the amount they would deserve on the comparative strength of the nation's big elevens. And I venture to predict that this will continue to be the case so long as the Crimson and Blue meet on the gridiron, for Harvard is Harvard and Yale is Yale.

By Staff Artist

Tradition Does It

What is the answer for all this? That there is one is certain as every question, no matter how strange is answerable. Well, it can be summed up in just one word—"Tradition." It is rather easy to explain why a Harvard-Yale regatta should have such a tremendous appeal to all lovers of intercollegiate sports, even though they may not have had any real connection with either of the two universities. This is due to the fact that it is the oldest intercollegiate sports competition in America and is also one of the most spectacular events anyone can witness. Tradition? Yes, and there is plenty of reason for it; but the football game does not have so much reason for such traditional appeal. It being antedated as an intercollegiate sport event by crew and baseball. Yet it is today probably the college football event of the country which receives the most attention from the gridiron fans of the world, and "Tradition" is 90 per cent of the reason. Yes, Harvard is Harvard and Yale is Yale.

Hoppe Widens Lead Over Jake Schaefer

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Champion Willie Hoppe all but wrapped up his 18.1 balkline billiards crown yesterday when he defeated Challenger Jake Shaefer of Chicago in the ninth and tenth blocks of their 12-block, 3000 point challenge match.

At the end of the night's session, Hoppe was leading 2500 to 1614, with the concluding two blocks to be played today.

Hoppe won the afternoon session, 250 to 206, in 10 innings and had a high run of 123, 70 of which he made yesterday. The other 53 were made Thursday night when he ran out the block.

In the night block he defeated the challenger, 250 to 84, in 12 innings, winding up with an unfinished run of 94. Schaefer put together a cluster of 78 in the matinee and ran a string of 20 in the evening.

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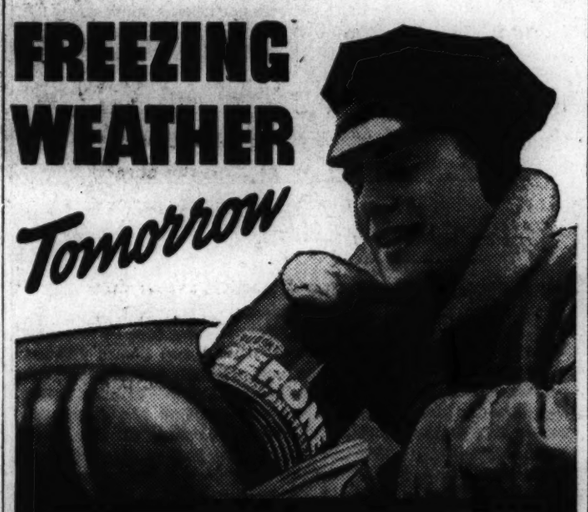

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The Home Forum

A Hundred Years Ago

AS EVENTS, like emotions, need to be recollected in tranquillity, are not indeed true history until recorded with complete impartiality, it is often the case that one age is despised by the next. Especially does this apply to works of art: admitted and exalted, and then tragically despised and neglected, as though the young, being grown, must signalize their emancipation by violent change.

A case in point is the art of John Everett Millais, a great exponent of Pre-Raphaelite ideas and the painter of many remarkable pictures. A handsome, spirited boy, he had begun at an early age to delight his friends with his talent. Favored by parental encouragement and fortunate beyond the ordinary, he also possessed plenty of intelligence and industry of his own, rapidly passing through his studentship, gaining both admiration and envy, as brilliant people do.

IT IS NOT NOW fashionable to elaborate literary themes in paint; all that is done better by the film, and artists recognize that their art has a language of its own. But, whereas modern artists appear to be searching for fresh clues in unlikely places, and are hard to follow, Millais and his friends merely resolved to paint what they saw, accepting nature as their guide. Their vivid realization of light and color, their unconventional use of intricate detail, and a disposition to depart from stale methods and academic standards, which should have been welcomed and applauded, caused a storm of ill-natured criticism. Each new example was greeted with howls and abuse; and, even allowing for a natural exaggeration in their private letters, it is difficult now to understand why pictures of such obvious accomplishment and beauty could excite such ridiculous wrath. Art of that kind depended so plainly upon skill of hand and eye. Further, these young painters brought a strong imagination to bear, more especially in their earlier work, before Millais found his friends in high society as a country gentleman, and Holman Hunt had grown into a dull practitioner of Pre-Raphaelitism, and Rossetti had created a fixed exotic type for himself.

DESPITE ALL THE argument which has been set up against the idea, it is probably true that the original impulse that gave the early pictures their naïveté and unexpected imaginativeness did come from Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and was active so long as the painters were able to share an atmosphere of literary culture. As we judge such things today, art has no such duty to books, and yet the emphasis given by them was certainly of more value than what followed afterwards from a weaker desire to please and be popular.

The pictures which represent Millais best are descriptive of his greatness; but, more than that, their titles conjure up the time when Dickens, Thackeray, and Leech were shining lights, and when Ruskin was the prophet who awarded praise and blame.

"Lorenzo and Isabella," "Ophelia," "Ferdinand and Ariel," "Mariana," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "The Blind Girl," "Sir Isumbras at the Ford," "The Vale of Rest," account for Millais at the age of thirty-one. Surely few can boast so much achievement; though, from his letters, he was more vexed with criticism than grateful for the fact that he was fortunate. His aim was to be popular, however, and plainly he must seek other means. "The Black Brunswicker," which belongs to the year 1860, gave him the clue he needed, and soon he was painting "Asleep," and "Awake," and "My First Sermon," pictures which suggest the colored supplement.

MILLAIS IS FAMOUS also as one of the illustrators who made the 60's remarkable. Unlike many painters, he did not despise the art of black and white. After a day at his easel, he sat down to draw, producing work which the engraver often travestied and spoiled. The Parables, and a number of illustrations of Tennyson's poems, are of this time; and other drawings remain to show what noble use he could make of the pen.

It has been said of Millais that, even in his later years when his old magic had departed, nobody could foresee what he might do next. And it is related that, upon leaving an exhibition of Pre-Raphaelite pictures, there were tears upon his face.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Scarlet on Snow

(Peking)

IN THE hidden garden,
Smooth as white porcelain
Under the snowfall,
The red pavilion
Peals upon the white silence
Like a chime of bells.

M. M. M.

Pilgrimage to the Bulb Fields

BICYCLES also play a prominent part in the unorganised "flower procession" at tulip time. Children and grown-ups in many Dutch homes prepare patiently for a day in April or early May, when they startle the world with a blaze of beauty and color. In the cosy, heated rooms of their homes they nurture hyacinth and tulip bulbs in bulb glasses or in small pots filled with wet sand. And while the snow storms rage outside, the house is filled with the scent of hyacinths, a fragrant promise of spring. But of course this is only a temporary compensation and cannot be compared with the glorious splendour of the endless square fields of red, blue, yellow, rosy and creamy white tulips, hyacinths, and daffodils that scent the air all over the bulb region between Haarlem and The Hague on a fine warm day in April.

Properly speaking, there is only one bulb Sunday, one day on which all the bulb fields around Haarlem are at their best and in full flower, on which their magnificence reaches its peak. Weeks in advance special correspondents from the "bulb front" inform the newspapers of the progress of the "bulb army" how the tulips and hyacinths keep slowly and gently marching on and on and up and up, how the colours in the fields are brightening day by day from faint shades to flaming colours.

Tourist clubs aid in circulating information. Maps are drawn up and distributed freely, so that everyone may know how "the land lies" in tulip land. Then come the thrilling, the exhilarating preparations, as a tangible proof that spring is right at the door and summer no longer far away. . . .

Then one bright Sunday morning, as if obeying a mysterious command given out on the previous Saturday evening to all, men, women, and children, members of the honorable order of the steel steed, all mount their shining bicycles and make for the bulb fields. It is an ever-growing, happy-faced and brightly-attired procession of cyclists that comes pouring out of towns on to roads and cyclists' paths. They are all out for the same purpose, all animated by the same desire, the joyous annual pilgrimage to King Tulip and Queen Hyacinth, holding a festive reception in Tulip Land. And as the guests reach the glorious fields, they disperse all over them, trudging along narrow paths, carrying away huge bundles of flowers for a few pence, or garlands to hang around their necks and adorn their bicycles and motor-cars.

And then towards evening the procession of hundreds of thousands of Dutchmen—and many thousands of tourists from every part of Europe, too—who have performed their annual joyous pilgrimage to the bulbs, start off in the opposite direction, carrying the sweet scents and tender colours of spring right back to the very heart of the town, bringing sunshine and fragrance to even the very humblest of dwellings.—From "1937 in Europe," by FLORIS CANTÉ. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GROUP OF CHILDREN: *A Painting by Frans Hals, in the Musée Royal des Beaux Arts, Brussels*

FRANS HALS is one of the masters who will always hold our interest by his spontaneity, his prolixity, and his broad views. He occupies a special place among the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century. No one could characterize so fast and so well as he, no one felt and saw the humor in his fellow beings as Hals did. Probably on account of his spontaneity his work is not of uniformly good quality, especially his earlier work. But there is a series of excellent early canvases, including his militia pieces, which occupy the foremost place in his work.

Hals painted little except portraits, although he might be placed among the genre painters. He was often, for instance, inspired by the healthy, sunburnt fishermen's children whom he saw playing in the dunes near his home.

The art of portraying children is one of the artist's most difficult problems. Often paintings of children make them look unchildlike—miniature grown-ups. But in Hals' picture of "Children with a Goat-Carriage," in the Musée Royal at Brussels, a playful note pervades the whole scene in spite of the unchildlike clothing. How charmingly Hals portrays this group! The goat is garlanded with flowers, and the red coral necklace of the baby contrasts well with her blue flowered dress. The other two children are dressed in darker colors enlivened with touches of red. It is an excellently painted picture, and undoubtedly is one of Hals' masterpieces.

To a Parrot From The Amazon

FROM out the forest dim,
Across the sunset's rim
She flew, and seized a flaming thing
And placed it on her wing.
Some drops of amber from the west
She laid across her breast,
And blue upon her head, a shining crest!
Then with her gleaming eye,
Embracing earth and sky,
Where fancy led,
With joyous freedom sped.
"I am an Amazon," she cried,
And spread her gay wings to the skies.

B. R. T.

Sculptor in Rice Paste

THE periodic Temple Fairs in Peiping are full of surprises. One day I found him; the best artist in China, 'tis said, in modelling figures from rice paste. I left the crowded curio section, bored my way through the thick crowds around the stands of socks and shoes and soaps—what *not*?—past the shadow puppets made of donkey skin, on to where this sculptor was sitting—a little man in his dingy old wadded coat, bent over a small table. As you watch him he will create for you an exquisite figure of the Goddess of Mercy, graceful white draperies floating about her, a garland of flowers falling from the tiny hands. Or Mei Lan-fang, the great actor, in a swirl of green and gold and blue—or you may have your own portrait.

His kit of materials is very simple: a few rolls of rice paste—or shall we call it dough?—finer than any clay, very adhesive, never crumbly. Black, white and a few brilliant colors, he has, with which he can produce any tone he wishes. The palm of his left hand is his work table. His spatula-like thumb and sensitive finger tips, a few small instruments, including scissors and a comb, his equipment. A slender stick of bamboo is his framework. One end of this is pushed into an egg-shaped ball of flesh-colored paste. A tiny instrument models eye-sockets, ears and mouth, and *pulls out* the nose; minute threads of black are laid on for eyebrows, and even the dot of black is inserted under the eyelid, for nothing is ever painted on, as one might suppose. A lump of paste is pressed around the stick for the trunk of the body, later to be covered with draperies, but the legs are more carefully formed. Holding the end of the stick in his teeth he rolls a strip of paste between his palms; each tapered end he pinches into the shape of a foot, puts on the proper shoe—perhaps a black one with a white sole—bends the two legs together in some characteristic pose, and presses the upper part in position on the body. The arms are done in the same way, the infinitesimal fingers clipped with his scissors and most gracefully bent. Some of the many draperies have been put in place before the arms are attached, and now comes the elaboration of embroideries, of jewels, of gorgeous headdresses. Strings of pearls are needed: a bit of paste is rolled between the palms—a slender thread, in an instant. Then the comb is pressed on this thread, but evidently does not press quite through, for with a pair of tweezers he picks up the length needed for a necklace, a knot in the headdress, earrings. The comb does magical things: a dexterous twist on a thin bit of paste creates a piece of lace, or it makes the pattern for a knitted dress if you are having your own portrait done, or the marcel wave on the brown wig that he will adjust to your head.

We watched a mighty warrior grow under the quick, sure fingers. A fine wire, rolled in the paste, was needed for the sword, for the four brilliantly decorated banners that radiated from his shoulders and the many-streamered pennant he carried in his hand. Two rows of coral balls, of graduated sizes and caught with knots of pearls, decorated the headdress. When we felt that not another spot remained for decoration on the intricate draperies, another bit would be attached and embroidered. None of this is at the artist's whim. Every student of the drama knows from the costume, the headdress, the colors an actor wears, what is his rank in life—and ranks are many. Take home a little figure in its glass case—Kuan Yin, perhaps, standing on a fantastic rock of malachite. To its own charm will be added the memory of the great little sculptor who brought it to being under your own eyes.

K. W. H.

Giving Thanks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul admonishes (I Thessalonians 5:16, 18): "Rejoice. . . . In every thing give thanks." Giving thanks and rejoicing are wonderful things, for they have a healing and uplifting influence. Gratitude also opens the door of our thought so that other Christlike qualities may come in.

The Bible states (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Then we should be grateful to God, divine Love, for everything good which comes to us. Let anyone, who so far has not been grateful to God for the good which has come to him, begin to cultivate gratitude and he will find himself becoming happier and more harmonious than ever before. Gratitude helps us to understand God's omnipotence, to know and prove that man reflects divine power.

The Bible tells us that the Christ, or Truth, comes to give "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3). If we seem discouraged or depressed, let us sincerely praise God for His unceasing goodness. Then discouragement and depression will vanish away as the mist before the morning sun.

In The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its branch churches throughout the world, each weekly Wednesday meeting and at the service for Thanksgiving Day, opportunity is afforded members of the congregation to express their gratitude to God for the good which has come to them through the study of Christian Science. Referring to this, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 24): "'Glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's' (St. Paul). Testimony in regard to the healing of the sick is highly important. More than a mere rehearsal of blessings, it scales the pinnacle of praise and illustrates the demonstration of Christ, 'who healeth all thy diseases' (Psalms 103:3)." Each one who thus testifies to the healing power of Truth is blessed by doing so. Each one who listens to these testimonies without prejudice is blessed because they turn his thought in gratitude toward God, divine Love, the Giver of all good.

Gratitude helps us to understand and express our true selfhood. This was proved in the experience of one who had taken up the study of Christian Science for physical healing, and who had received this healing. This caused him earnestly to desire to live a better life. Pondering how he could set about doing this, he prayed that he might be shown the way. Instantly the thought came to him to be grateful to God for the good which he had received, and for that which would continually appear.

Accepting this as the answer to his prayer, he immediately began to thank God, divine Love, for the good which had come to him, and from that time on he thanked divine Love for every good thing which was manifested, even though it might seem very small. This gratitude quickly brought about a great change in his thinking and conduct. He found himself watching for opportunities to do something for others, striving to be truthful and honest, and to obey the Golden Rule. He now enjoyed studying the Bible, the writings of Mrs. Eddy, and other Christian Science literature, and going to church. Selfishness was beginning to give place to unselfishness, untruthfulness to truthfulness, dishonesty to honesty, disregard of the rights of others to earnest effort to do unto others as he would have them do unto him. Idleness and desire for material pleasure yielded to earnest study of the truth of spiritual being.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 387), Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the oil of gladness and the perfume of *gratitude*." Rejoicing and giving thanks to divine Love for all good enriches our lives, bringing into them sweetness, freshness, and joy.

In addition to thanking God for everything good that comes to us we can go a step higher in gratitude and praise to God for the truth that real being is harmonious, even though our human affairs do not always seem to be just what they should be.

From the human standpoint, Paul and Silas, in prison with their feet in stocks, did not seem to have anything to be grateful for. Nevertheless they sang hymns of thanksgiving to God, and the Bible states (Acts 16:26) that "suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed." Many students of Christian Science, when it has seemed to them as though they were in prison, bound by sickness or some other phase of error, have likewise turned away from material evidence and rejoiced in the great truths of spiritual being, and have thus been freed. What a power is gratitude!

The great Master at the tomb of his friend Lazarus had no material reason for gratitude, but his knowledge of the indestructible, harmonious nature of man as God's likeness enabled him to say (John 11:41), "Father, I thank thee." His realization of the true nature of man as the forever expression of perfect Life, God, destroyed the evidence of death, and Lazarus resumed his place in human affairs.

When faced with what seems to be a discordant situation, we too can begin to thank our heavenly Father for the glorious fact that being is harmonious. Thus will our thoughts be lifted above belief in the reality of error, and the true sense of harmony be restored to us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Dankt God

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

DE Apostel Paulus vermaant ons (1 Thess. 5:16, 18): „Verblijdt u . . . Dankt God in alles." God te danken en zich te verblijden zijn wondere dingen, want zij hebben een genezenden en verheffenden invloed. Tevens opent dankbaarheid de deur van ons denken, zoodat andere Christelijke eigenschappen kunnen binnenkomen.

De Bijbel verklaart (Jac. 1:17): „Alle goede gave en alle volmaakte gift is van boven, van den Vader der lichten afkomende, bij welken geene verandering is of schaduw van omkeering." Wij moeten dus God, de goddelijke Liefde, dankbaar zijn voor elk goed ding dat tot ons komt. Laat iemand, die tot dusver God niet dankbaar geweest is voor het goede dat tot hem kwam, eens beginnen dankbaarheid aan te kweeken en hij zal bevinden, dat hij gelukkiger en harmonischer wordt dan ooit te voren. Dankbaarheid helpt ons Gods almacht te begrijpen, te weten en te bewijzen dat de mensch de goddelijke macht weerspiegelt.

De Bijbel zegt ons, dat Christus, of Waarheid, komt om „het gewaad des lofs voor eenen benauwden geest" (Jes. 61:3) te geven. Indien wij ontmoedigd of terneer geslagen schijnen, laat ons dan God oprecht loven voor zijn nimmereindigende goedheid. Dan zullen ontmoediging en neerslachtigheid verdwijnen als de nevel voor de morgenzon.

In De Moeder-Kerk, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, te Boston, Massachusetts en in haar dochter-kerken over de geheele wereld wordt in den wekelijkschen Woensdagavonddienst en in den dienst op den Dankdag aan de leden der gemeente de gelegenheid gegeven om hun dankbaarheid aan God uit te spreken voor al het goede, dat tot hen gekomen is door de studie van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap]. In verband hiermee schrijft Mary Baker Eddy in de *Manual of The Mother Church* (Art. VIII, Sect. 24): „,Verheerlijkt dan God in uw lichaam en in uwen geest, welke Gods zijn' (Paulus). Getuigenis geven betreffende de genezing van zieken is hoogst belangrijk. Het is meer dan enkel een opsomming van zegeningen, het stijgt tot het hoogste punt van dankzegging en licht het demonstreeren toe van den Christus, die al uwe krankheden geneest," (Ps. 103:3). Ieder, die aldus getuigt van de genezende macht van Waarheid, ontvangt den zegen hiervan. Ieder, die zonder vooroordeel naar deze getuigenissen luistert, wordt gezegend doordat hij zijn gedachten in dankbaarheid keert, naar God, de goddelijke Liefde, naar den Gever van al het goede.

Dankbaarheid helpt ons onze ware zelfheid te verstaan en tot uiting te brengen. Dit ondervond iemand, die, naar physieke genezing zoekend, met de studie van Christian Science begonnen was en deze genezing had gekregen. Dit wekte in hem het ernstige verlangen een beter en mooier leven te leiden. Er over nadenkend hoe hij dit zou kunnen doen, bad hij dat hem de weg zou worden gewezen. Oogenblikkelijk kwam de gedachte bij hem op, dat hij God dankbaar moest zijn voor het goede, dat hij had ontvangen en voor dat wat voortdurend zou verschijnen.

Hij beschouwde dit als het antwoord op zijn gebed en begon onmiddellijk God, de goddelijke Liefde, te danken voor al het goede, dat tot hem gekomen was en van dien tijd af dankte hij de goddelijke Liefde voor elk goed ding, dat zich openbaarde, zelfs al scheen het zeer klein. Deze dankbaarheid bracht al spoedig een groote verandering teweeg in zijn denken en handelen! Hij merkte vaak, dat hij de gelegenheid zocht iets voor anderen te doen, er naar streefde waarheidlievend en eerlijk te zijn en den Gulden Regel te gehoorzamen. Hij ging het nu prettig vinden den Bijbel, de werken van Mrs. Eddy en andere Christian Science literatuur te bestudeeren en naar de kerk te gaan! Zelfzucht begon plaats te maken voor onzelfzuchtigheid, onoprechtheid voor oprechtheid, oneerlijkheid voor eerlijkheid, een voorbijzien van de rechten van anderen voor het ernstig streven aan anderen te doen, wat hij zou willen, dat zij hem deden. Luiheid en de zucht naar stoffelijke genietingen weken voor ernstige studie van de waarheid van het geestelijke zijn.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 367) spreekt Mrs. Eddy van „de olie der vreugde en het reukwerk der *dankbaarheid*." Blijde te zijn en dankbaar aan de goddelijke Liefde voor al het goede, verrijkt ons leven door er liefelijkheid, frischheid en blijdschap in te brengen.

Behalve God te danken voor al het goede, dat tot ons komt, kunnen wij nog een stap verder gaan in dankbaarheid en God loven voor de waarheid, dat het werkelijke zijn harmonisch is, ook al schijnen onze menschelijke aangelegenheden niet altijd zóó te zijn, als zij wezen moesten.

Van een menschelijk standpunt gezien scheen er voor Paulus en Silas in de gevangenis, met hun voeten verzekerd in den stok, niets te wezen waarvoor zij dankbaar konden zijn. Niettemin zongen zij lofzangen aan God en de Bijbel vermeldt (Hand. 16:26): „Daar geschiedde snellijk eene groote aardbeving, alzoo dat de fundamenten des kerkers bewogen werden; en terstond werden alle de deuren geopend, en de banden van allen werden los." Velen, die Christian Science bestudeeren, hebben, wanneer het hun toescheen alsof ook zij gekerkerd waren, gebonden door ziekte of een anderen vorm van dwaling, zich eveneens afgekeerd van het stoffelijk getuigenis en zich verblijd in de groote waarheden van het geestelijke zijn en hierdoor bevrijding gevonden. Wat een groote macht is dankbaarheid!

De groote Meester had aan het graf van zijn vriend Lazarus geen stoffelijke reden voor dankbaarheid, doch zijn kennis van den onvernietigbaren, harmonischen aard van den mensch als Gods gelijkenis maakte het hem mogelijk te zeggen: „Vader, ik dank U" (Joh. 11:41). Zijn beseffen van den waren aard van den mensch als de eeuwige uiting van het volmaakte Leven, God, vernietigde de oogenschijnlijkheid van den dood en Lazarus hernam zijn plaats in de menschelijke samenleving.

Wanneer wij komen te staan tegenover hetgeen een disharmonische toestand schijnt, kunnen ook wij beginnen met onzen hemelschen Vader te danken voor het heerlijke feit, dat het zijn harmonisch is. Zoo zullen onze gedachten opgeheven worden boven het geloof aan de werkelijkheid der dwaling en zal de ware zin van harmonie ons worden teruggegeven.

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that edge the pool.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937 **

Drive Planned To Jump State Aid to Schools

Superintendents Group to Draft Bill for Action by the Legislature

Aid to Real Estate

Proposal Would Lift Approximately $16,000,000 From Local School Burden

A legislative campaign to saddle a greater proportion of local school costs upon the State will be staged during 1938 to reduce the tax burden on real estate.

The Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents, at a series of meetings, is drafting legislation under which the State share of the total annual local education cost of $72,000,000 would be increased from approximately $7,000,000 annually to nearly $23,000,000.

The proposal will be presented to the General Court within a month, according to Fred Pitkin, superintendent of schools in North Andover and chairman of the association's taxation committee, which originally propsed the plan.

The prposal has already gained tentative approval from James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, who has attended discussion meetings on the subject. Yet Mr. Reardon is uncertain of the program's acceptability because of the tax changes necessary under it.

Financing Plan

Mr. Pitkin said the state financing of the plan will be left to the Legislature, that the association will make no recommendations regarding new sources of revenue. Only through revenue from a sales tax, an increased income tax or some other new source can the real estate taxpayer be relieved.

Yet the sales tax proposal has been defeated a number of times in the Legislature and no evidence is available that the House and Senate has reversed its opinion on this major source of revenue.

The Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents will seek the support of such groups as the Massachusetts Teachers Federation which, Hugh Nixon, the federation secretary, said is ready to vote on the issue as soon as definite legislation is devised.

According to Mr. Pitkin the increased state aid proposal was developed as a result of the increased demands by real estate taxpayers for relief, as exemplified in the drive for a $25 tax limit. Mr. Pitkin said increased state aid for schools would lop an average of $2.45 from the average tax rate throughout the State. The tax decrease, he added, would result from the fact that total education expenses would not be increased. The program merely calls for a shifting of the burden.

Upon a percentage basis, Massachusetts ranks 36th among the states providing aid for local schools, Mr. Pitkin pointed out. Under the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Crowds Pour Into City For Harvard-Yale Game

In Boston Today

Harvard Game Records Sell-Out

With every one of the Harvard Stadium's 57,700 seats sold for the Harvard-Yale football game this afternoon—the first sellout since the 1931 game—as much as $50 for a pair of tickets was being offered this morning, as trains, boats, airplanes and private cars poured visitors into Greater Boston.

All express trains on the New York to Boston main line were sold out a day in advance, for the first time in eight years, according to New Haven officials yesterday. The Eastern Steamship Lines and the American Air Lines also reported capacity business.

The better known hotels in Boston were turning away guests early last night.

Guests of Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, yesterday and today included former President Hoover; former director of the Federal budget, Lewis Douglas, and James Phinney Baxter, III, president of Williams College.

Among many business and political leaders in Boston for the game are: James Roosevelt, son of the President; Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Federal Martime Commission; Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine; Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont; Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire; Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, and Mayor-elect Maurice Tobin of Boston.

A special session of District Court was held at Palmer, Mass., to allow John Iglauer of Cincinnati, O., to reach Boston in time for the game. A post-graduate student at Syracuse University, Mr. Iglauer was arrested yesterday afternoon for travelling along the Boston Post Road in North Wilbraham at 65 miles an hour. He asked for an opportunity to appear before the court without delay. Judge Ernest E. Hobson granted his request and fined him $10 for speeding.

Lyons Holds Edge In Cambridge Vote

With approximately 30,000 out of 40,000 ballots in the Cambridge city election recounted prior to midnight last night, unofficial returns gave Mayor-elect John W. Lyons a majority of only 21 votes outside of a few hundred challenged votes. The count of seven of the city's 11 wards has been completed and election officials have set aside 552 challenged votes. Of these 389 are reported for Mr. Lyons and 159 for Mayor John D. Lynch. There were four blanks. Mayor-elect Lyons placed his plurality at 251 and predicted his election was secure.

Mayor Lynch announced, however, this morning that police investigation has revealed 160 "ghost" voters from fake addresses and that these questioned votes will seriously affect the final results. Election Commissioners stated they believed the recount would be finished by next Tuesday.

Goodwin Warns Drunken Drivers

Other drunken drivers must not expect similar lenient treatment to that accorded a hit-and-run driver who killed two persons, by Judge John E. Swift of Middlesex Superior Court, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared in a statement issued this morning.

"I hope," said Mr. Goodwin, "this amazing decision by Judge Swift will not have the effect of creating the impression in the minds of the people that the courts of this State are dispensing justice in a similar manner, because this is not the fact.

"From the first of January to the last of August there were 4240 persons convicted of operating under the influence of liquor in the State of Massachusetts, which is probably as many as were convicted in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey all added together.

"So far as automobile violations are concerned, the courts of this State are superior, in my opinion, to the courts of any other State.

"I have no complaint during the past year of any queer decisions with the exception of one or two by Judge Swift, and one extraordinary nolle prosse by District Attorney Bishop."

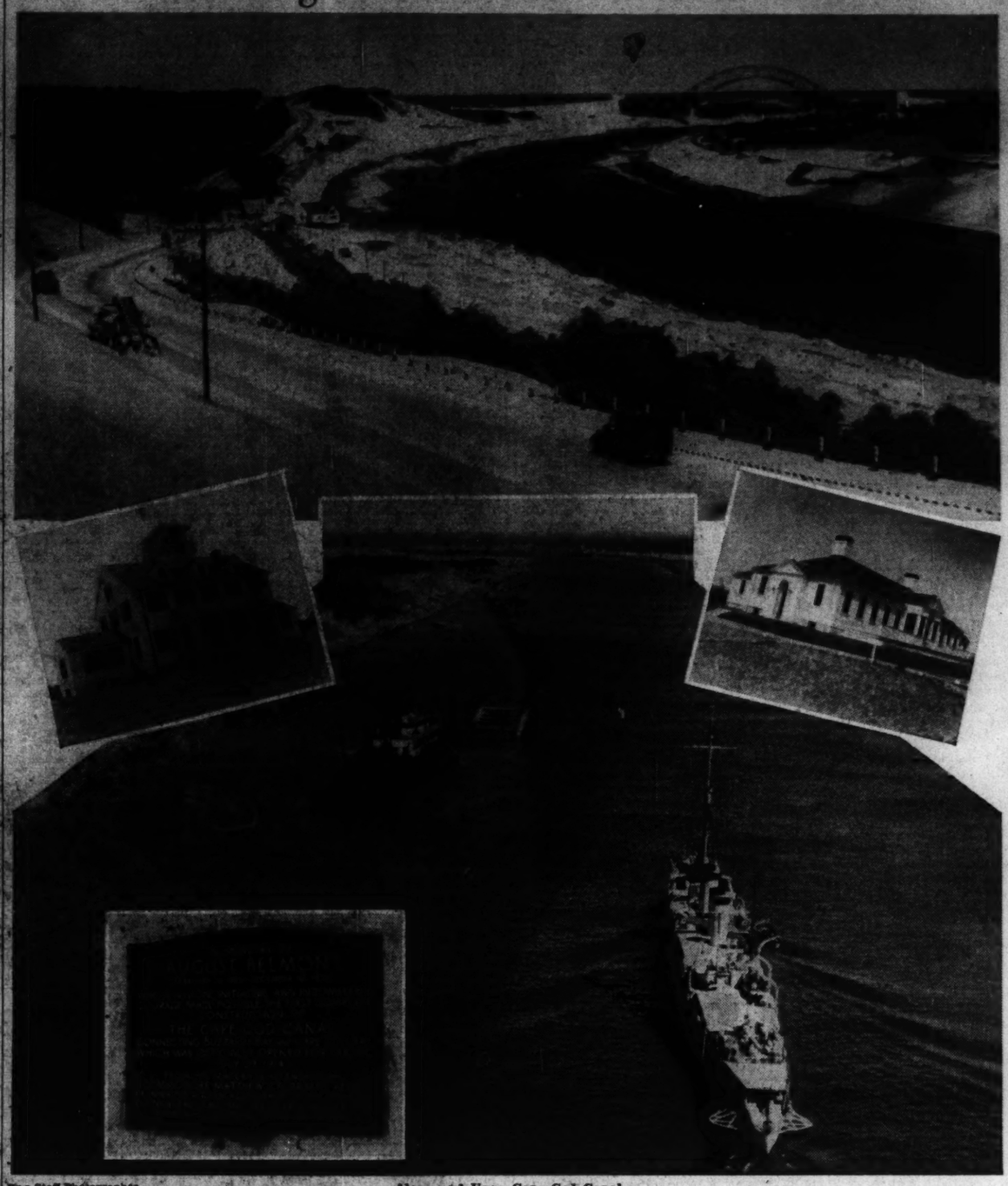
Water Pollution Problem Raised

Untreated sewage dumped into Boston Harbor from three outlets, Moon Island, Nut Island and Deer Island, are causing a serious pollution of inland waters in Metropolitan Boston, states Arthur D. Weston, chief sanitary engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. The situation is becoming more serious daily and will demand the erection of three sewage treatment plants at the present outlets, he declared, plus a tunnel to carry the residue from these plants out to sea, to a point, beyond Graves Light.

Mr. Weston exhibited aerial photographs which showed hundreds of acres of the harbor's surface, discolored by sewage, plainly visible 2000 feet in the air. The wholesale pollution, however, is not a menace to public health, although chips released through the three outlets as an experiment were found later on all local beaches and other points along Cape Cod bay and as far north as Maine.

The State Department of Health, pending the appropriation of funds to build these three treatment plants where sewage will be practically eliminated chemically, is attempting to secure legislation to relieve the sewage pollution of harbor waters by gradually eliminating the influx of surface drainage into the metropolitan system. The State Health Department felt this could be accomplished by requiring cities and towns using the system to take care of their own surface drainage and leave the metropolitan sewers to carry off domestic and industrial wastes.

Connecting Cold and Warm Atlantic Waters



By a Staff Photographer

Along and Upon Cape Cod Canal

Top—Scenic Highway, Being Completed. Center Left—Coast Guard Station at Sandwich. Center Right—Administration Building for Canal. Below—Canal Being Widened, to Permit North and South Passage Without Delay

State C. I. O. Seeking Unity With Its Rival

First Massachusetts Convention Plans for Hand in Political Affairs

Has 400 Delegates

Business Groups Seeking to Force Unions to Incorporate Are Condemned

The first Massachusetts convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization opened today in Boston with pleas for unity with its rival, the American Federation of Labor, and for resistance to growing assaults from "red-baiting manufacturers."

With more than 400 delegates, representing nearly 125,000 workers, in attendance at the Hotel Bradford, the convention prepared to take a hand in political affairs of the State by setting up a council of more than 230 industrial unions.

The keynote of the convention was set by Michael F. Widman, Jr., of Boston, New England regional director of the C. I. O., who presided and who is expected to be named first president of the new State council.

Assailing Gov. Charles F. Hurley for "ignoring the mass production workers" in appointments to a recent labor conference and condemning business groups which seek to force labor unions to incorporate, he declared:

A Central Body

"One of our chief purposes here today is to form a central body that will speak for us, quickly and vigorously, whenever the need arises on Beacon Hill in Boston or Capitol Hill in Washington.

"If there is any doubt in the mind of any politician about the strength of our numbers, and our resolve to make that strength felt, let this convention dispel that doubt. . . .

"Of one thing we are certain—that our enemies are not so much interested in regulating labor unions as in suppressing them and crippling them. We must not and we will not permit any abrogation of the rights of labor to organize, to bargain collectively and to strike."

The need for unity between the two branches of the labor movement—craft and industrial unions—was stressed by many speakers at the convention. The critical situation facing the labor unions, in which their previous rapid growth has been halted by the C. I. O. defeat in "Little Steel" and by the business recession, was cited as making joint action particularly impotrant at this time.

A resolution urging a merger of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. and endorsing current negotiations looking toward that end will be introduced at today's or tomorrow's session. Its passage was predicted by Mr. Widman.

"All for Unity"

"We are all for unity," he said, just prfor to the convention opening, "but not unity at any price."

It is understood the resolution will state that unity must be worked out under the terms laid down at the recent Atlantic City conference of national C. I. O. leaders. This includes definite and permanent provision for industrial unionism and representation for new workers taken into the C. I. O.

In his keynote address, Mr. Widman welcomed fraternal delegates from several A. F. of L. unions "with open arms." "This is a democratic convention," he said. "We have no policeman at the door to keep one single working man from entering this room." At the State A. F. of L. convention in Lowell last August, police barred C. I. O. members from entering.

Representatives of the International Typographical Union and American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L. affiliates, were present. Half a dozen other A. F. of L. unions were represented, but asked that their identity be kept secret lest they be censured by their business agents, it was learned.

Mr. Widman outlined the growth of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts to nearly 125,000 members in 10 months. He described enrollment of 30,000 workers in textiles, 35,000 in shoes and 15,000 in the radio and electrical industry. He mentioned organization of other thousands in leather, clothing, rubber, marine, steel, automobile and other industries.

Councils Cited

He cited the formation of local industrial union councils in Lowell, Worcester and Springfield, to match the central labor bodies of the A. F. of L. in those cities, just as the state council will match (but cooperate with) the State Federation of the A. F. of L.

Turning to political questions, he said:

"Thus far there seems to have been a grave misconception in the mind of the Governor of this Commonwealth concerning the right of the mass-production workers to have an organization and to have representation on agencies and commissions relating to the problems of labor.

"When recently the Governor ignored the mass-production workers in naming the delegates to attend the fourth annual conference on labor legislation in Washington, we wrote to him and asked that representatives from the membership of the C. I. O. in this State be included in the delegation. Our request was ignored.

"The mass production workers of this State from today on cannot be ignored so easily and with so cavalier

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Jury-Pooling System Found Economical

Adoption of the jury pooling system in Suffolk County has realized, in the 30 months of its operation, not only a saving of more than $200,000 to county taxpayers, but in addition has meant a "greater purity of jury trial," according to a number of Boston attorneys whose practice is devoted for the most part to trying cases in Suffolk Superior Court.

Under this system, jurors are gathered in one room from which they are not drawn until needed for service in the court's 11 sessions. Under the old procedure, it was possible for lawyers on both sides to ascertain in advance those who were listed for jury service in a session.

This factor—the impossibility of learning the panel's identity before its appearance in the court room—and the severe prosecution of jury fixers, are credited with having lessened to a great degree any interference, accidental or otherwise, with the jurors.

Few complaints against the pooling system have been reported by members of the bar. And these few are concerned generally with statutory restrictions, holdovers from the old procedure of calling jurors.

According to statute, the clerk of each court, civil and criminal, is required to issue calls for jurors needed in his sessions. As a result, two lists must be printed, two appropriations made and two pay rolls carried.

Attorneys and justices have several times advised a change in the law to make it possible to summon all jurors without distinction as to their service. An immediate and favorable result would be the lessening of administrative duties and costs, according to the advocates of this proposal.

"Cleveland" System Urged

Adoption of the "Cleveland" system has been advocated by Justice Louis S. Cox, recently appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme bench. "We might well tear a page from the Cleveland plan of getting jurors into court as and when needed," he stated in the Boston Bar Bulletin. "With an amply available list of qualified jurors, there seems to be no good reason why the Court, in Suffolk County at least, should not be able to call them for immediate service as and when that service is needed."

However, in a cross-section of the city's lawyers and jurists, the majority opinion is that the advantages of the prevailing system are a definite improvement over the old method.

Judge Cox, with Edmund S. Phinney, executive secretary to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, made the original investigation into the jury pooling system as it was working in Cleveland, Detroit and New York. It was at their recommendation that the superior court justices voted to adopt the system in this county.

Prior to adoption of the present system, an average of 325 jurors a month were required to serve in both civil and criminal sessions. Under the pooling plan, only 232 jurors will be summoned for December, 30 or more of whom will probably be excused or seek deferred service. The number of jurors has decreased to approximately 195 a month, although the numer of sessions has remained the same.

The central pool also enables each juror to sit on more cases. Those not drawn for jury service on one case return to the assembly room to await another call.

Economy has equally been served. Each juror is paid $5 a day and mileage, and with the reducation in the number of jurors, the county saved $165,000 in the first 24 months of the plan.

In the new Court House now under construction in Pemberton Square, the fourteenth floor, complete with sleeping quarters, will be devoted to the operation of the jury pooling system. Private elevators are planned to take jurors to and from sessions.

As for the work of the jurors, supporters of the pool point out there were no disagreements reported by juries during April, May and June of 1937.

Apparent approval of the jury pooling system has induced supporters of the plan to seek state-wide adoption. On several occasions it has been suggested to introduce the plan in Middlesex county, and later for the remaining counties throughout the state.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow and colder, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder; moderate to fresh northerly and northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Light snow and colder in west and north and rain or snow and colder in southeast portion tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder except snow flurries in west portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain or snow this afternoon ending early tonight; colder tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder on the coast and probably snow flurries and colder in the interior.

Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Sunday morning; colder Sunday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds. Overcast weather with rain or snow tonight. Sunday generally fair.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday, November 22: North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, rain over south and rain or snow over north portions about Wednesday and again at end of week. Cold Monday, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday, and temperature near normal remainder of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	25	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	70	64	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	18	18	New York	36	36
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	42	46
Helena	20	14	Philadelphia	34	38
Kansas City	24	24	St. Louis	18	18
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	64	64	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 20.
B—Minimum, November 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:13 p. m.; height, 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:53 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:08 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet.
Monday, 1:48 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:30. Light all vehicles Sunday night at 4:49.

Ship Lines Plan Special Events On Thanksgiving

Week-end Sailings

Two deep-water passenger liners leaving Boston in the marine parade of 38 vessels to arrive or sail this week end will be at sea on Thanksgiving Day, and special preparations for the holiday were made before the craft put to sea.

A third liner, inbound, is scheduled to arrive Tuesday, but her skipper is pushing the engines as much as possible in an attempt to make port Monday evening, thus assuring passengers of ample time to reach distant sections of the country in time for Thanksgiving festivities Thursday.

First of the passenger liners to make port was the white cruise ship Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, in today from Halifax, to embark about 100 passengers for a month-long voyage to Bermuda, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. The vessel is due to be near the island of St. Kitts on Thanksgiving and elaborate plans have been made for proper recognition of the day aboard ship.

On the passenger list of the Lady Nelson appear the names of Charles P. Case, vice-president of a Boston

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Small-Boat Inner Route Along Atlantic Foreseen

"Boston to Beaufort, N. C."—slogan of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association 30 years ago—but long since superseded by the cry, "Boston to Florida," is now facing another change. Soon the rallying cry will be "Maine to Florida" as successive steps in the Atlantic intracoastal waterway goal are taken.

Today, with exception of a "missing link" across New Jersey—renewed efforts for which are under way—an inland water route is open to small craft all the way from Boston to Miami. The 30 years existence of the association has been devoted to voluntary efforts with states and communities along the Atlantic seaboard to improve and link inland waterways. The association envisages a chain of inland channels through the eastern half of the United States via the Hudson River, New York State barge canal, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

The "missing link," a canal 30 miles long, would open a channel from New York to Philadelphia, via the Delaware River, if made navigable. Repeated, though unsuccessful, attempts to secure authorization for the necessary dredging have been made.

One of the most important units in the entire inland waterway system is the Cape Cod Canal, where Uncle Sam is spending millions in further improving that cutoff for shipping. Now the association is pushing improvements north and east that can ultimately be linked up in the extended inland system, so that small boats may have shelter

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Revised Listing Planned in Boston To Bar Poll Fraud

A revision of Boston street listing methods, to prevent frauds such as were exposed by police prior to the recent mayoralty election, has been ordered by Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner.

The scandal disclosed that more than 4000 names of non-existent persons at vacant addresses had been recorded by the Police Department last January. Of these, more than 150 names were found to have been used to obtain fraudulent registration on the voting list.

These new plans, according to Commissioner Timilty, embrace two major reforms: (1) the white listing cards will be available only to a picked squad of police, instead of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Vermont Raises $500,000 for New Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 20—Preparing to start a $500,000 construction program at state institutions, Vermont this week sold a bond issue for that amount at a premium of $10,500, bearing the low interest rate of 1.59 per cent.

In ordering the bonds offered for auction, Governor Aiken reversed a previous position, as it had been intended for the state to buy the bonds out of surplus funds. Recessions in general business, however, made this former plan unwise, the Governor said. There was also some uncertainty whether state revenues would continue at the present mark. In addition, low interest rates obtainable were an important factor in the change in policy.

Governor Aiken, in commenting on the rate of interest, the lowest ever paid by the state, said, "It is very satisfying to observe that the State of Vermont enjoys such excellent credit in the financial centers of the country.

The entire issue was taken by a Boston syndicate composed of the First Boston Corporation and Brown, Harriman and Company. There were 15 bids submitted. The bonds are payable in $50,000 lots over a 10-year period.

Reservoir Surveys

Beginning of field surveys of proposed reservoir sites on the smaller tributaries of the West River and other Vermont streams that flow into the Connecticut River, has been announced by Philip Shutler, State planning Board Director.

The work is part of that to be carried out by the Planning Board in the Connecticut River drainage basin in connection with flood control.

Covered Bridges Going

The old covered bridges are fast disappearing from Vermont, much to the regret of antiquarians and an older generation who delight in their picturesqueness. It remained for the town of Moretown, 15 miles from the state capital, however, to show the way to dispense with the covered bridge for traffic purposes and yet keep it both for utility and as a museum piece.

Relocation of the highway and construction of a new modern bridge of cement and steel across the Mad River left the century-old Casey bridge, without further reason for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Sinclair and Leo G. Carroll. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:20.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Straus. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays. 2:15.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Metropolitan—
Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland in "It's Love I'm After." 11:00 a. m., 1:55, 4:42, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Frank Parker featured in "Three Cheers for Melody," revue. Shaw & Lee, Sue Ryan and others.

Tremont—

Wallace Beery in "Mighty Barnum." 9:10 a. m.; 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. Also "The Go Getter," with George Brent. 10:35 a. m.; 1:45, 5:05, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Island of Ceylon, Sierra Mountains." "Hollywood Screen Test," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Fenway and Paramount—
Brian Aherne and Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Uptown—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl," 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Live, Love and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Robert Benchley. 11:16 a. m., 1:59, 4:42, 7:25, 10:08. Also "Madame X," featuring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52.

State and Orpheum—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:35. Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:00.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "The Golem." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Life Begins at College," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," featuring Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Hub—
Charles Boyer in "Mayerling," with Danielle Darrieux. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 1, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo, Jean Parker and James Ellison. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Doctor and Nurse." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke and Roland Young. 1:55, 4:45, 7:40.

University—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Boston—
"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," featuring William Gargan, Nan Grey and Noah Beery Jr. 10:40 a. m., 1:54 4:34, 7:54, 10:35. Also Stage Show.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

Gardner Museum—
Concert by a string ensemble. Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston. 2.

Public Library—
Linwood D. Scriven, conducting the Orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement. Public Library, Dartmouth Street, Boston. 3:30.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus. Serge Jaroff, leader. 3:30.

Sanders Theater—
Program by classical and contemporary Italian composers presented by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Concert Calendar

Steinert Hall—
Concert by the Madrigal Singers under the direction of Earl Weidner. 162 Boylston Street. 8:15. Nov. 22.

Germanic Museum—
Fourth of 12 organ recitals given by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 22.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Emily Johnson, violinist, and Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Open house evening. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15. Nov. 23.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Harvard University, Cambridge. 3. Nov. 25.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. 2:30. Nov. 26.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15. Nov. 27.

Filmed 'Dr. Knock' Shown at Harvard

"Dr. Knock," or "Le Triomphe de la Medicine," was a very amusing play when Jules Romains wrote it. As a film, it has apparently lost none of its comic potentialities. Bostonians were given an opportunity to prove this for themselves at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration in Cambridge, where it was presented on Thursday and Friday by the French Talking Films Committee.

The film is a faithful transcription, perhaps even too faithful in some respects. There have been alterations, of course, but many of the scenes seem to have come direct from M. Romains' play. The incidents drag occasionally and at times the comedy seems to lose its sharp edge. This slight letdown, however, may result from the fact that the super-charged speed of the better American film comedies has dulled our appreciation of foreign humors.

"Dr. Knock" is a neat bit of farcical satire about a quack who purchases an almost defunct practice in Saint-Maurice. Using the device of free consultations on Monday mornings, heralded by the town crier, Dr. Knock soon has his waiting room jammed with patients eager to be persuaded of fictitious maladies. One of the funniest scenes occurs when two louts come in guffawing and go out completely cowed. Finally, having reduced the inhabitants to the point where the sounding of the 10 o'clock bell means "taking temperature," and with 500 patients under his "care," Dr. Knock even diagnoses his predecessor, who had come to collect the first payment on the now flourishing practice, into bed.

Louis Jouvet is remarkably good as the fake doctor. He keeps a perfectly straight face when describing the most absurd maladies and smiles only slightly even when his patients' backs are turned. Although "Dr. Knock" is largely a one-man medicine show, M. Jouvet is ably supported by such players as Palau, Le Vigan, Moore, Larquey, Magdeleine, Germaine Albert, and by two unnamed clowns who play the louts.

Besides playing the principal role, M. Jouvet also directed "Dr. Knock," and although he is more successful as actor than as director the film is fairly well knit. The musical score which serves as an amusing commentary on the proceedings should not be passed by without commendation.

There was also an interesting and well photographed travelogue on La Provence. J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston

Norma Jean Erdmann

Soprano, Appearing With Tito Schipa in Symphony Hall, Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 5

Etchings at Symphony Hall

Etchings and drypoints by Arthur William Heintzelman are on view in the first balcony gallery of Symphony Hall.

It is 20 years since this graphic artist first exhibited in Boston, and it is a fitting time to make estimate of his achievement. At Symphony Hall there are many of his best plates. This is not an era in which etching has been undertaken in the spirit of experiment. Those who love etching today probably began by discovering the prints of Rembrandt or Whistler. Most good etchers of today look back to these forbears. Mr. Heintzelman owes a great deal to the Dutch master and he seems to have sought in life today, particularly in Paris, such subjects as might have attracted Rembrandt. The sentiment, the pathos, the sympathy of Rembrandt have all stirred Mr. Heintzelman and he seems to have sought to express similar romantic qualities. Often he exaggerates in sweetness, often he bears down on accents, heightens the dramatic feeling.

He thinks and feels in terms of the etching medium and handles the lines upon the plate with grace and spiritedness. Drawing upon a radiant, romantic imagination he seems indefatigable, evincing beauty from the commonplace, discovering enchantment in the obvious. Life in Paris has held this artist in the spell of nineteenth-century romanticism. His is not the realism of America today. It will be interesting to follow Mr. Heintzelman's work as he continues to live in his native land after a long sojourn in the old world. D. A.

Peace Advocate Holds Price For Avoiding War Worth While

Vera Brittain served as a volunteer nurse from 1915 to 1919 in London, Malta and France. From her experiences in those years, the young woman who was to become an internationally known author and worker for world peace, decided that no sacrifice is too great, personally or nationally, and no measure too strong to bring mankind to tolerate anything less than permanent peace.

After an absence of two years, Miss Brittain returns to Boston to speak at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Monday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 p. m. Sponsored by the League of Nations Association of Massachusetts, she will give her own answer to the question: "Is War Inevitable?"

Miss Brittain wrote her first book in 1918; a book of the "Verses of a V. A. D.," based on her experiences as a war nurse with the Volunteer Aid Detachment. She was born in Newcastle, Staffordshire, Eng., and she finished her education at Somerville College, Oxford University. In 1919 she returned to Oxford, where she interested herself in university journalism, and helped edit the 1920 volume of Oxford Poetry. In 1923 she settled in London because she wanted to engage in free lance journalism. In 1925 in Geneva she married George E. G. Catlin, who was for several years visiting professor of Politics at Cornell University. They have a son and a daughter.

Miss Brittain came to the United States at the end of September and she is sailing back two days before Christmas. She will have been all over the country except the Far West, and into Canada, making 39 lectures in approximately nine weeks.

On Armistice Day she went to the Eternal Light in Madison Square, New York, and the thing that struck her was the enormous contrast between the expressions of the American Legionnaires and the expressions she knew were on the faces of British service men, gathered near the Cenotaph in London.

The American Legionnaires, she thought, looked as if they hadn't really lost much, as a result of the war. The British soldiers near the Cenotaph would look as if they had lost practically everything.

Miss Brittain wondered if it were the illusion that one can go through a war and not lose everything which kept people from making a positive, implacable stand against war. If such an illusion does exist, then she thinks that everybody—and writers most of all—ought to discover how they can make it abundantly clear that you cannot be in a war and come out with anything worth having.

She had heard of the passing at the end of October of Canon H. R. L. Shepherd, who had been made Lord Rector of Glasgow University a week before and who had not yet been inducted into office. Known throughout England as "Dick" Shepherd, he was a leader in the great Peace Pledge Union, already 120,000 strong, and probably the best model the world has at this moment of a practical, workable, inspiring peace instrument.

The Peace Pledge Union was formed by young people who were tired of negative pacifism. Miss Brittain said, and who proposed to band themselves into an aggregation to demand it. They pledged themselves to renounce war, "to the extent that they would never sanction or support another war." The movement was instigated in good measure by George Lounsbury, and its main occupation was to study what kind of propaganda its members would have to face in the event that they refused to fight in another war.

"Everybody recognizes that they will suffer, probably even more than anyone who goes to war. I am a member, and I certainly expect to be arrested for sedition, put in a concentration camp, and otherwise made to pay for my determination to renounce war. Such people as Aldous Huxley, Siegfried Sassoon, Lord Ponsonby and Laurence Housman are sponsors. The path of their belief is not an easy one, but it is a decent one, and as such it will be fought for."

Speaks for Peace

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

Vera Brittain

Who Will Discuss the Topic, "Is War Inevitable?" at Cambridge, Monday

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's just about all we can do to keep from telling you that opportunity is around the corner, and all that sort of thing . . . but so far we've been able to use a bit of restraint, so we'll just tell you that The Opportunity Shoppe is just around the corner from Symphony Hall. At 259 Huntington Avenue, just about opposite Child's Old France.

This is the dress (and other things!) shop that used to be on Gainsborough Street, and then moved up on Boylston Street, and now finds itself nicely settled in spacious quarters that are a bit more handy for you. Their merchandise includes such items as street and daytime clothes, suits, evening gowns, hankies, flowers, and hats. They have a good price range, aren't expensive . . . and furthermore there seems to be but one of a kind, which ought to please you. In looking around we found a honey of a buy in the way of a dinner gown and evening dress for the older woman who so often finds herself in a quandary when it comes to the matter of what to wear . . . and still not look too ingénue-ish. But here, for something like $19.75, is a more than good looking metal lace gown in a soft purple. Or perhaps you'd call it a royal blue; though we still cling to the purple. Anyhow, it's so cut and designed that it will fit a woman who wears either size 18 or 20. There's no reason why it wouldn't do a lot in the way of "slimming" one out, and even when the smart long-sleeved jacket is removed, the dress underneath has tiny pieces of material that make a sort of cap sleeve. Which usually pleases women, we find. And, lest we give the impression that it's one of those very metallic materials, we might add that there is only enough of the metal thread discernible to give a little substance, both in feel and looks.

A few street velvets, with short sleeves (the kind that lend themselves so nicely to hats with veils), in vibrant colors, are there. And an assortment of inexpensives (less than $10, that is; that would look well in an office, or wherever it is that you spend your working hours . . . even though they're at home! Or, for afternoon wear, under either a black or brown coat, you might like their buffish-tan dress that's made of that soft material once called duvetyn (at least it has the same appearance!) but which seems to be called "clo-el" nowadays. Anyhow, it's good looking, and has a bow of the same material at the trick neckline, which ties and hangs down with little fat tassels in the way of balls right at the end. And the shop is open evenings until 9 o'clock.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Monogram For the Necktie

We understand that the ties in one's family have a way of getting themselves mixed up. That is, father's pet tie has a way of finding itself in Horace's dresser drawer, and the result is that Horace keeps right on wearing it until he finally identifies it with himself, and is more than disturbed when the family suggests that it isn't his! Of course if father had his ties monogrammed there'd be identification enough . . . and he can do that at Slattery's. It's something a little different for the men folk, and, if it's a gift, it does make it a little more special. The ties are handwoven . . . by The Cape Cod weavers . . . in solid colors. Rust, red, blue, brown, green and wine. The monogram goes right in with the regular price . . . $1.50. Right on the street floor, as you go in the door, in the men's shop.

♣ ♣ ♣

Comfortable Shoes of Good Fit

Despite the fact that the world seems to be full of fantastic fashions and high teetery heels, when it comes to the matter of footwear, the fact remains that there are still plenty of people in the feminine world who refuse to wear them. Just for the sake of their feet! If you are one of them, and you require a shoe that gives you more than the maximum amount of comfort, may we suggest that you try Treadeasy's Podiatread. Because this is a shoe that was designed and built to combine comfort with perfect fit, and good wear. The Treadeasy Shoe Store is at 140 Boylston Street, right near the Colonial Theater.

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

State C. I. O. in Convention Seeks Peace With A. F. of L.

(Continued From Page 9)

a spirit. Through our co-operation with all other groups of labor in demanding legislative reforms and the just administration of laws, and through Labor's Non-Partisan League, we will henceforth call to account all those elected officials who believe that either for their personal aggrandizement or for the exclusive benefit of the few, they can ignore, suppress or betray the rights of the many."

Resolutions Planned

Resolutions censuring Governor Hurley and endorsing Labor's Non-partisan League (political affiliate of the C. I. O.) will be introduced at the convention, it was announced.

In addition to Mr. Widman, other scheduled speakers at the morning session were James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Michael T. Phelan, chairman of State Labor Relations Commission, and a former congressman and Bernard Weisman, of the informational service of the Federal Social Security Board.

Mr. Phelan in his address extended Governor Hurley's "cordial welcome and sincere felicitations" to the delegates. He assured them "you have a right to unionize for your protection and to bargain with your employers. The legislation under which my board was created is designed to protect you in that right without any coercion or interference by the employers. In every instance where there is an unfair labor practice we are going to call the employer to account, and make him deal fairly with his workers."

With appointments of committees and their reports interspersed with speeches, the convention was scheduled to continue until the nomination of officers this afternoon, when the day's meeting was to be concluded with an address by John Brophy of Washington, D. C., national director of the C. I. O.

Election of officers and adoption of resolutions is on the program for tomorrow, with an address by E. L. Oliver of Washington, executive vice-president of the Non-partisan League, featured near the conclusion of the gathering. Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody, Mass., secretary of the National Leather Workers Association, is being widely supported for secretary-treasurer and legislative agent.

Democrats Criticized

Criticism of the Democratic majority in Congress for their delay in considering the President's program marked a pre-convention meeting last night in the ball room of the Bradford Hotel.

"The legislators seem to have forgotten their pledge under which they were elected," said Martin Wagner, of Washington, vice-president of district 50, United Mine Workers of America.

The story of how the transit workers of New York's vast subway-elevated system have increased their wages and shortened their hours through a C. I. O. industrial union was told by Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers.

"At our first meeting in a restaurant in 1934, I learned that the men worked 84 hours a week for 33 cents an hour, seven days a week," said Mr. Quill. "Today, if I were to go back to work on the subway, I would get 64 cents an hour and work only 48 to 52 hours a week."

Victory of the American Newspaper Guild in a strike against a Wilkes-Barre newspaper, resulting in temporary closing of the paper and ultimate granting of a "guild shop" on that and three other Wilkes-Barre papers was described by Jonathan Eddy of New York, executive secretary of the guild.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 21

5 p. m.—WIXAL (15.25mc), Christian Science period, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication: hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal; readings from the Bible, the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 22

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 P. Dailey's Orch.	"Organ Reveries"	Sport Matinee	Football game	Sport reports
8:15 CBS dance music	Al John's Orchestra	Sport Matinee	Football scores	Sport reports
8:30 Carter's Orchestra	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport Matinee	Football scores	Sport reports
8:45 The Boston Hour	Baker's Orchestra;	garten sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
9:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Serenade	News Service	Football Roundup	"The Monitor News"
9:15 Musical programs	soloist; orch.; sports	"Casey, the Miler"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
9:30 Football forecast	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
9:45 "Fighting Crime"	Harmonica group	Studio speakers	Sport reports	Popular vocalist
7:00 "Saturday Night	Message of Israel;	Talk, Lieut. Gov. Bailey	News Service;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session"	speaker; organ	Cambrian male choir	Political talk	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Stanford-Calif. game	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Jean Sablon, songs	Stanford-Calif. game	Down Memory Lane
8:00 Your Unseen Friend	Sunny Berigan's Orch.	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	"Hi There, Audience";	Dance music
8:15 Your Unseen Friend	Sunny Berigan's Orch.	ists; orchestra	Ray Perkins' music	Dance music
8:30 Bobs Morgan's Or	Linton Wells, talk	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	Sylvia Froos; Ray Mon-	Serenade at Night
8:45 sketch; soloists	Nola Day; orchestra	ry; soloist; orchestra	soloist; orchestra	Serenade at Night
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Maude Adams and drama	Talk from London	Musical Silhouettes
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	class in Rostand's	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Chantiniser," from	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	Columbia, Mo.	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Earl Mayer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Company's Symphony	Company's Symphony	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Benny's Troubadours
10:30 trio; guest soloist	Orchestra, Pierre Mont-	Orchestra, Pierre Mont-	Chicago Symphony Orch.	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	eux, guest conductor;	eux, guest conductor;	Chicago Symphony Orch.	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	Milton Cross, program	Milton Cross, program	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15 Masters's Orchestra	commentator	commentator	Hockey report	Organ recital
11:30 Goodman's Orch.	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Portland Junior Symph-	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:45 Goodman's Orch.	Frimi Jr. Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	ony Orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Serenade; recording	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Studio program	variety program	Serenade; recording	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Drama of Long Ago;	Network speaker;	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harper's Varieties
10:45 string ensemble	song dramatization	Network speaker	list Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; vocalist	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	Noon Journal	Temple Israel service	list Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Commentator	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Felix Knight, songs	Temple Israel service	list Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 "Gems of Melody"	Southernaires: quartet	Giotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 WEEI news	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	"Melodies" music	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	Don Van Wart, pianist	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; vocalist	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Rakov's orchestra;	Radio City Symphony	Question Box; talk	New World Chamber	Portuguese Hour
1:15 popular soloists	Orchestra; vocalist	Question Box; talk	Orchestra concert	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Fort's Gold"	NBC Spelling Bee	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Movie comment	NBC Spelling Bee	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Salute to Ireland;	Magic Key; foreign re-	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 sketch and music	lay; Margaret Gilmore;	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	Ernest Wolff, harpsi-	Gale Page; Charles	"Piano Musings"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Herbnot	chord; orchestra	Sears, songs; orchestra	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Classical Album
3:15 monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Classical Album
3:30 Orchestra, John	Senator Fishface &	Comedians; comment;	"Musical Goldoliers"	Irish Minstrels
3:45 Barbirolli, conduc-	Prof. Figgsbottle"	soloist; orchestra	Rapsodizers; comedy	Ruth Hansen's Studio
4:00 tor; Arthur Rub-	Dr. Harry Emerson Fos-	"The Shadow"; mystery	Network speaker	Party; music
4:15 instein, pianist;	dick; quartet	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:30 Poems by Taylor,	Nola Day, songs;	The Lutheran Hour	Cosmopolitans; orchestra	"Dream Time" music
4:45 program commentator	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	The Lutheran Hour	Voice, organ, violin	Studio speaker
5:00 Theater; C. Ben-	"Melodies"; music	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 nett; Cary Grant	dition of the Air	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.;	Sheila Barrett; Graham	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	organist; chorus	McNamee; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Dramatic sketch	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel, guest so-	Jack Barry, songs
6:15 mie Grier's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	loists; orchestra	Commentator
6:30 'Romantic Rhythm'	Hawaiian music	News Service	Political talk	Dramatic program
6:45 'Romantic Rhythm'	Edward Hall, news	Popular variety	Sunday Musicale	Dramatic program
7:00 Nadine Conner;	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Jack Ward, soloist
7:15 Wilbur Evans; or-	"Popular Classics"	Baker; orchestra	Raymond Orbit Swing	Gospel songs
7:30 Fibber McGee & Molly	Parisian Melody Orch.;	Fireside Recital; vocal	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Roving Reporter
7:45 Kelly; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	Neighbor interview	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Violin ensemble
8:00 Columbia Workshop;	St. Louis Symphony	Don Ameche; Billie	Bennie Davis's News-	Violin ensemble
8:15 "Mr. Justice";	Orchestra, Vladimir	Burke; Edgar Bergen;	variety program	Soprano recital
8:30 David Ross's Birth-	Golschmann, conductor;	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Organ recital
8:45 day Party	soloists	Lamour; orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Mood Gardust
9:00 Charles Kullman,	Tyrone Power in "The	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Passing Parade"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 tenor; symphony	Truth Game"	Round; soloists; orch.	"Deep South" chorus	"Five Star Final"
9:30 orchestra; Frank	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"Cafe Continental"	Dance music
9:45 Ormandy, cond.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Swing Quartet	Zeke Manners' Gang
10:00 Hollywood Show-	"Foundation"; original	"Rising Musical Stars";	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:15 case; variety	program	soloist; orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; solo-	Marek Weber's Orchestra	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"; comment	ists; orchestra	Marek Weber's Orchestra	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Old Fashioned Revival	Commentator
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Old Fashioned Revival	"Day's End"; organist
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Commentator	Dance music
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Memory Lane"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 "Morning Moods"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons; talk
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Mary Marlin"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft"; organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping Service	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Louise and Lads	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	Popular music	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Freudberg's Orchestra	Vocal recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	The Goldbergs	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Man on the Street"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	speakers; soloists;	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Drama and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Gale Page; Charles	"Piano Musings"	"The Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Sears, songs; orchestra	Political talk	Symphonic Tones
2:00 News for Women	Strollers Matinee	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15 Dalton vocal trio	Strollers Matinee	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport Matinee	Charitable news
2:30 American School of	Let's Talk It Over; so-	Piano and guitar	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	loists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 "Romantic Music"	tra, matinee concert,	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Exchange program	conductor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:00 'Between Bookends'	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	High school drama	"Music for You"
4:15 "Meet the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Music for You"
4:30 Washington talk	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport Matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	"The Balladeers"
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	orchestra; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Piano duo	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	Music Is My Hobby	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Russia—20 Years After	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Jean Evans, songs
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	G. Gaylord's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	Kemper and company	Noble's Orch.; solos	G. Gaylord's Orchestra	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	prano; chorus; orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Waltztime"; orchestra
9:00 Theater; "Petrified	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Fibber McGee and	Elder Lightfoot Mich-	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:15 Forest"; Herbert	and soloists in con-	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	aux's Congregation a	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:30 Marshall; M. Sul-	densed version of Puc-	Phil Spitalny and His	Georgie Price; soloist;	Amateur Hour
9:45 livan; players	cini's "La Boheme"	Girls; soloist	quartet; orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Johnny Long's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	Johnny Long's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 'Brave New World';	National Forum: talk,	"Fashion Futures"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Senator Vandenberg	"Music for Moderns"	Pageant of Melody: so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	loist; Henry Weber's	Dance orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Orchestra	"Day's End"; organist
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.	"Impressions"; vocalists;	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.	concert orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

flour company with Mrs. Case; John R. Higgins, former judge of the Rhode Island Superior Court, with Mrs. Higgins of Woonsocket; Mrs. T. J. Waldeck of New York, wife of the head of the Waldeck expedition to British Guiana, going to South America to meet Mr. Waldeck.

Sunday is peculiarly Cunard White Star day along Boston's waterfront, with two of that fleet in port, the only deepwater passenger liners due that day. One, the Samaria, is to tie up at East Boston in the morning from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, with 33 passengers for Boston and 115 for New York. The other, the Laconia, is due to sail at 4:30 p. m. for Galway and Liverpool with 213 passengers.

Special Entertainment Planned

Chefs and stewards of the Laconia are planning a special dinner for Thanksgiving when the liner will be nearing the Irish Coast, and elaborate plans are under way for special entertainment for the passengers that day.

Fifty-five passengers aboard the Exochorda of the American Export Lines, nearing port from the Mediterranean, are watching the race of that vessel against time, in efforts of Capt. Wenzel Habel, to bring the craft into port 12 hours ahead of schedule. Both customs and immigration officials plan to co-operate in the plan to land passengers that night so they can start their land journey to their homes in the interior.

Another passenger arrival, due Monday, is the Lady Hawkins, of the Canadian National Steamships, returning from a month's cruise to the British West Indies.

Listing

(Continued from Page 9)

to any and every officer; and (2) the blue master cards will be made an effective check against the others and difficult to change.

Next January, the entire police force will not be employed, as heretofore, in making the house-to-house canvass. Instead, picked squads under specially assigned commanders will be sent into each district.

During recent investigations, it was discovered that white listing cards had been filled in by persons not at all connected with the police department. This, it was found, was due to the fact that blank cards had been set out in boxes in the police stations for any officer to help himself to without check.

Druggist Liquor Fees

The Brookline Selectmen have rescinded their recent action which increased the liquor license fee for local druggists from $200 to $300. The fee for 1938, it was revealed today, will remain at $200, the same rate as this year. The Selectmen also changed their order directing local restaurants to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday.

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Belknap Ski Jump Improved; De Luxe Tow Now Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 20—In the extensive winter sport development program instituted by the State of New Hampshire, interest centers in developments at the Belknap recreation center at Gilford.

Activities there have included the reshaping of the take-off of the 60-meter ski jump by gouging out a rocky section of the mountainside, the building of terraces to permit a gallery of 4000 spectators to view the jumping contests, enlargement of a parking area for planned traffic control on meet days, the perfecting of a slalom course, and the clearing of 10 acres of easy slopes on the north side of Cobble Mountain.

Construction is now being pushed for the building of a ski tow which is to be of the de luxe chair lift type, similar to the tow installed last winter at Sun Valley, Idaho. This tow will be on the east slope of Rowe Mountain and will connect at the top with the 20-mile system of trails in the Belknap Range. The mountain will have hoisting arrangements on both sides, according to present plans, as an earlier tow has been in operation for several seasons, on the west slope.

♪ ♪ ♪

Winter Sports

Winter sports enthusiasts who visit Mt. Mansfield in Vermont will find better lodging accommodations than ever before under a systematized program arranged by citizens of the little village of Stowe at the foot of the mountain. An association has been formed of those persons interested in providing lodging for visitors. A housing committee will furnish contact with the groups who come for a day or week or longer.

Special arrangements have also been made for transportation from Waterbury, the nearest railroad station, at a nominal fee. Arrangements for use of the Memorial building as a central gathering place have been made with village officials. The new program it is expected will prevent the congestion which prevailed last winter on arrival of snowtrains, and which made it necessary to send many visitors as far as 25 miles away to obtain suitable accommodations.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beginning next Friday, Nov. 26, and on Fridays thereafter during the winter, The Christian Science Monitor plans to present photographic and written news of recreation in the snow-blanketed mountains and valleys. This will include skiing for novice and expert, snowshoe excursions, skating, curling and ice yachting, and community festivals and carnivals in the White Mountain section, the Adirondacks, the Poconos and winter sports centers over the border to the north and in the West.

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Drive Proposed To Increase State Aid for Schools

(Continued From Page 9)

proposed program Massachusetts would move into 12th position.

The State of Delaware is now the leader, financing 89 per cent of the entire cost of local school operation. Ten other states now shoulder 33 per cent of the cost, while under the new plan Massachusetts would pay approximately 32 per cent compared to its present approximately 19 per cent share.

Massachusetts has been providing major state aid since 1919 when the state income tax law became effective. The income tax provides the major source of state aid, providing approximately $6,000,000 of the $7,000,000 annual revenue needed.

Since 1919 the amount of income tax revenue earmarked for school expenses by the state has gradually increased. In 1919 $3,273,199 of the income tax revenue was used for state school aid. The high point was reached in 1933 when $6,144,351 was earmarked for schools. The present figure is slightly below $6,000,000.

One of the First

Massachusetts was one of the first states to extend financial aid to local schools, having established the so-called Massachusetts School Fund in 1834. This fund, totaling $5,000,000, was established through the sale of public lands in Massachusetts and Maine and through claims against the Federal Government for military services.

The $200,000 annual income from this fund is distributed among towns which earmark at least $5 per $1000 valuation of their tax rate for school purposes. The distribution is based upon the proportionate share of the state tax paid by the towns. If the $200,000 annual income from the fund is not sufficient for this purpose a sum up to $250,000 may be taken from the income tax revenue annually.

The school fund law was enacted for two reasons: First to equalize to a certain extent local school expenditures between the larger and smaller towns; second to improve teachers salaries and encourage the employment of trained teachers.

The major part of the state aid money is expended under the so-called general school fund through which each city and town receives $100 to $200 for each full time teacher employed. The amount of aid varies according to the teachers' training and efficiency. This aid tends to keep the standards of instruction at a higher level.

Additional Aid

Supplementing this aid those towns which have low valuations receive additional aid ranging from $50 to $250, according to the valuation. This part of the aid program consumes practically entire income tax allotment annually.

A breakdown of the general school fund expenditures for 1934-1935 shows that the towns with the lowest property valuations received the greatest amount of aid in relation to the valuation total. The latter total measures a town's ability to finance education because a low valuation means a small tax total.

Towns with less than 500 families not maintaining high schools received from the state $2.03 for each $1000 of valuation or a total of $408,876. Similar sized towns maintaining high schools received $1.84 per $1000 valuation or $722,449.

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Belknap Gets Ready for Skis and Snow

View From Ski Tower

By a Staff Photographer
The Tower of the Ski Jump at Gilford, N. H.

Small-Boat Inner Route Along Atlantic Foreseen

(Continued From Page 9)

and protection in sailing the length of the Atlantic coast.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, recently re-elected vice-president-at-large of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, has been authorized to appear at public hearings on improvements contemplated in New England, and to urge acceptance of the program for the association.

Depth of 14 Feet

Importance of the inland waterways, said Mr. Davis today, is seen in the figures showing that more than 50 per cent of the boats using the Cape Cod Canal draw 14 feet or less, although the canal is being deepened to 32 feet for large vessels.

Controlling depth of the inland waterway is to be 14 feet, so a heavy volume of traffic is assured when the chain is forged along the New England coast, he said. A series of projects are under way, or have been proposed, and are being discussed at public hearings, Mr. Davis explained.

Starting at the Cape Cod Canal, the first project is at Plymouth, where an engineering survey is being made to determine the advisability of establishing a harbor of refuge at that port. A similar harbor is already under way at Scituate, where about $139,000 has been appropriated for breakwater work and dredging. The Saugus River survey has been authorized and arguments to secure a breakwater and harbor of refuge at Swampscott were presented at a public hearing several days ago before United States Army engineers.

A sizeable "bay" is back of Plum Island; and the Parker River project, disapproved a while ago, is to be revived and sought again, with the backing of Newburyport and other yachting, fishing and small boat interests. Provision is being made for a survey for improvements at Newburyport harbor and in the Merrimac River, as far up as Haverhill, where a 17-foot depth is to be maintained.

A canal to link the Merrimac River near its mouth with Hampton River, N. H., via the Black Rock Creek and Blackwaters River, looms as more than a possibility, judging by the strong agitation shown for the proposed project at a recent hearing. The canal would go through a considerable section of the State Reservation and would open the beauties of that area to small boat owners, as well as prove a protected inland route for that much of the coastline, Mr. Davis said.

For Small Boats

Congress specifically came to the aid of the small boat owners in amending the Rivers and Harbors Act five years ago. This act authorizes appropriations for construction, repair and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors. As amended, the word "commence" is defined:

"As used in this section, the term 'commerce' shall include the use of waterways by seasonal passenger craft, yachts, house boats, fishing boats, motor boats and other similar water craft, whether or not operated for hire."

Since the act was amended, more attention has been paid to needs of small boat owners, Mr. Davis said, and the many projects now pending north of the Cape Cod Canal will be helpful chiefly to small boats. If all are adopted and completed, small craft can have ample protection by the frequent harbors of refuge along the New England shoreline.

The Cape Cod Canal improvements are about 60 per cent finished, according to Army engineers in charge of the work. Uncle Sam spent about $14,000,000 on the waterway up to July 1, 1937, and will part with as much more to complete the project. The goal is to make a canal 540 feet wide and 32 feet deep at mean low water.

The work has been undertaken in steps, from the first width of 100 feet and 25 feet deep, the dimensions when the canal was purchased by the Government from private interests early in 1928. The first step was to make the canal 205 feet wide and the second step, which calls for 315 feet width and a depth of 32 feet, is now nearing completion and is expected to be ready by the summer of 1938. The next move will be to widen the canal to 480 feet and finally to 540 feet, which is expected to be done by 1940.

Nine of Authors In Model Library Claimed at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 20—Books by three members of the Smith College faculty, three by recipients of honorary degrees from Smith and one by an alumna, are included in the list of 500 books for a model home library published recently by the New York Times.

"Mary Peters," by Mary Ellen Chase, professor of English at Smith, has been listed among the selections in contemporary fiction. "Listeners' Music," by Leland Hall, professor of music, is among those representing the arts, and Webster's "New International Dictionary," second edition, edited by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president, is included in the miscellaneous group.

Two books, "Death Comes for the Archbishop" and "Shadows on the Rock," by Willa Cather, who received an honorary degree from Smith in 1933, are listed among those in contemporary fiction. Under history and current affairs, "Europe Since 1815," by Charles Downer Hazen, who was professor of history at Smith from 1894-1914, and who was given an honorary degree of doctor of laws at the college in June, 1937, is listed. "North to the Orient," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh of the class of 1928, and honorary degree recipient in 1935, is included in the field of travel and adventure. "Gone With the Wind," by Margaret Mitchell of the class of 1922 is chosen among works of contemporary fiction.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Conte di Savoia	Nov. 20	Gibraltar	Nov. 26	Nov. 19 8:00 pm	Nov. 20, 9:00 am
Champlain	Nov. 20	Plymouth	Nov. 27	Nov. 19 8:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 am
*Laconia (Bos.)	Nov. 20	Galway	Nov. 28	Nov. 20 7:00 pm	Nov. 20, 7:30 am
†Normandie	Nov. 24	Southampton	Nov. 29	Nov. 23 8:00 pm	Nov. 24, 7:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Dec. 7	Dec. 2 4:00 pm	Dec. 2 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Dec. 9	Dec. 4 4:00 pm	Dec. 4 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Dec. 4	Nov. 29 4:00 pm	Nov. 29 7:30 pm

‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *Irish Free State only. †Except Irish Free State.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Vermont Borrows $500,000 For State Building Program

(Continued From Page 9)

being. Yet there were many who for sentimental reasons regretted having it torn down. The selectmen finally solved the problem to the satisfaction of all. The bridge was repaired and swinging doors built at each entrance. It now houses the town's road equipment. Yet viewed from the main highway artery, it still appears what it was for more than 100 years—a covered bridge.

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Jobless Survey

Announcement by the Vermont Marble Co. of a lay-off this month of approximately 200 workers, or 14 per cent of the company's employees in the Rutland area, has caused state officials to survey the unemployment situation throughout the State. At Ludlow the Black Bear mill recently closed permanently, throwing 200 persons out of employment, a severe blow to that community and nearby Proctorsville. Reports of slackened orders in other industries about the State also seem indicative of a condition which may be faced this winter.

An attempt is being made to revive the central index of families in need which has been maintained by the department of public welfare. This lists 18,000 families who have had relief from various agencies, the purpose being to prevent duplication. The system was organized and maintained by the Federal Government until last July when it was turned over to the state government. The State Department has been unable to provide money for its further maintenance and has suggested funds for its support be provided by those agencies which have used it and are benefited by it. The index is regarded by Commissioner of Public Welfare T. C. Dale as of great value as a clearing house for social agencies in the State.

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Highway Safety

The Governor's highway safety council has adopted a program providing for the establishment of a civilian observers system. Members of the safety council will be provided with special automobile plates designating them as traffic violation observers. It will be their duty to report violations of traffic laws, observed by them, to enforcement officers.

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Flood Plea Denied

A petition for a temporary injunction, restraining the board of Public Works from closing the diversion tunnel in the Little River Flood Control Dam at Waterbury, was denied Tuesday by Chancellor Allen R. Sturtevant.

Mrs. Mary A. Moody of Waterbury who is a defendant in one of a series of land condemnation proceedings pending before the Public Service Commission, asked for the injunction to prevent flooding of her property.

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Of course if you don't know anyone in Basutoland, we can put you on to ideas for Cyprus just as simply, or Danzig or Fiji. Not for nothing are we the Store with a World of Gifts garnered in two hemispheres—each ready to get your card and start off to the four corners of the globe all over again.

Yesterday we shipped "The Flowering of New England" to Mozambique. Some English antique jewelry of ours is on its way to French Guiana. A well-traveled Austrian peasant doll is about to see Samoa. And if we wouldn't drag down charges of international plagiarism we'd say something about the sun never setting on our label. (Maybe we'll say it anyway.)

So read the mailing reminder appended hereto . . . and remember we do our Christmas shopping EARLY so you can come do likewise. Incidentally, November charges may be paid in January, so if you haven't any expatriate friends at all, bring in the local list and we'll clear that up, instead.

Although Letters and Cards may sail at later dates, Gifts (by parcel post) aimed at the following countries should be on their way by the dates specified below:

ADEN	NOV. 26	IRAN	DEC. 5
ALGERIA	DEC. 7	IRELAND (NORTHERN)	DEC. 8
ARGENTINE	DEC. 1	IRISH FREE STATE	DEC. 13
AUSTRALIA	NOV. 23	ITALY	DEC. 9
AUSTRIA	DEC. 6	JAMAICA	DEC. 15
AZORES ISLANDS	NOV. 26	JAPAN	NOV. 30
BAHAMAS	DEC. 14	KENYA AND UGANDA	NOV. 24
BARBADOS	DEC. 8	LATVIA	DEC. 8
BASUTOLAND	NOV. 23	LITHUANIA	DEC. 8
BELGIUM	DEC. 9	LIBERIA	NOV. 26
BERMUDA	DEC. 16	LUXEMBURG	DEC. 9
BOLIVIA	DEC. 1	MADEIRA	DEC. 7
BRAZIL	DEC. 1	MALTA	DEC. 7
BULGARIA	DEC. 2	MARTINIQUE	DEC. 8
CANAL ZONE	DEC. 16	NETHERLANDS	DEC. 9
CHILE	DEC. 1	NETHERLAND WEST INDIES	DEC. 8
CHINA	NOV. 26	NEWFOUNDLAND	DEC. 17
COLOMBIA	DEC. 9	NEW HEBRIDES	NOV. 26
COSTA RICA	DEC. 9	NEW ZEALAND	NOV. 26
CUBA	DEC. 17	NICARAGUA	DEC. 8
CYPRUS	NOV. 23	NORWAY	DEC. 8
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	DEC. 9	PARAGUAY	NOV. 26
DANZIG	DEC. 9	PALESTINE	DEC. 5
DENMARK	DEC. 8	PANAMA	DEC. 16
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DEC. 14	PERU	DEC. 8
ECUADOR	DEC. 9	POLAND	DEC. 9
EGYPT	DEC. 4	PUERTO RICO	DEC. 15
ENGLAND	DEC. 13	PORTUGAL	NOV. 26
ESTONIA	DEC. 1	SALVADOR	DEC. 9
FIJI ISLANDS	NOV. 26	SAMOA	NOV. 26
FINLAND	DEC. 1	SCOTLAND	DEC. 13
FRANCE	DEC. 11	SPAIN (PARCEL POST SUSPENDED)	SERVICE
GERMANY	DEC. 11	ST. KITTS	DEC. 8
GIBRALTAR	DEC. 13	SWEDEN	DEC. 8
GREECE	DEC. 2	SWITZERLAND	DEC. 8
GRENADA	DEC. 8	TRINIDAD	DEC. 1
GUADELOPE	DEC. 8	TRIPOLITANIA	NOV. 26
GUATEMALA	DEC. 10	TUNIS	NOV. 26
GUIANA (BRITISH)	DEC. 8	TURKS ISLAND	DEC. 15
GUIANA (DUTCH)	DEC. 8	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	NOV. 30
GUIANA (FRENCH)	DEC. 8	URUGUAY	DEC. 1
HAITI	DEC. 14	VENEZUELA	DEC. 8
HAWAII	DEC. 6	VIRGIN ISLANDS (U. S.)	DEC. 8
HONDURAS	DEC. 9	YUGOSLAVIA	DEC. 9
HUNGARY	DEC. 6		
ICELAND	NOV. 29		
INDIA (BRITISH)	NOV. 23		

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Learning by Looking—The New Classroom Way

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

New Teaching Opportunities Come With Visual Education

But Its Inevitable Progress Is Hampered by Lack Of Equipment and by Teachers Who Won't Learn Its Use

Saving Our Schools
Forty-second of 52 Articles

By Bertha Streeter
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Think of the things the child of today knows nothing about!" said my companion. "How homes were furnished fifty years ago, the old horse cars, blacksmith shops—"

"Oh, but we do!" came chorused protest from the children in the back seat.

"Why, you never saw a blacksmith shop! There just aren't any any more."

"Well, we learned all about them from our movies in school. We saw one there," was the eager reply.

And when I asked their teacher about it, "They were right," she said. "How else could the modern child know what that old favorite was all about:

> Under the spreading chestnut tree
> The village smithy stands,

if he didn't know about a blacksmith shop and the work the smith does?"

Films are invaluable today in all lines of teaching. In the English classes of an up-and-coming public school system, for example, the modern child actually sees things that concerned not only our early American life, but, say, the old castles and castle life when reading Sir Walter Scott, London and rural England when studying Dickens, and so on. In social science, as geography today is called, pictures take them to all parts of the world, to Africa, Asia, Europe and on to the Orient. They ramble through the Maritime Alps, when studying France, and see Paris and the old towns of Normandy. They see ancient Rome and the Rome of today; Venice and her islands. Geography is a living thing to these boys and girls, not a matter of learning by heart some facts out of books as it was with us.

Retain More

"It is amazing how much more they learn and retain by means of pictures," the teacher went on. "It is one thing to read about our New England fisheries, for instance, and quite another to see those fisheries. Put the reading and seeing together and you may be quite sure that practically every child in your class will understand what he is learning."

One enterprising young woman I found using films in teaching chemistry.

"It is by no means to save the teacher," she explained ruefully. "It is good hard work to reorganize the material along visual lines. But I do it because I find it an excellent way to stimulate children to think. For instance, when I show a Bunsen burner and ask them what they see, I find they do not all see the same things. Slow pupils may say: 'a burner'; brighter ones, 'three colors in the flame.' Gradually the slow children realize that the others notice more than they do, and that stimulates them to closer attention and gives them exercise in quicker thinking.

"Slow pupils, too, take for granted that a thing is so if the teacher or the book says so, and the fact may make so little impression on them that they will not take it in. But if they can actually see, for example, that particles in the air are crowded into a smaller space when the air is under pressure, as they can see in a picture prepared for that purpose, the fact is as indelibly fixed in their minds as it was on that of the brighter student who gleaned all that through a textbook.

"Slow pupils are generally poor readers, too, and in their difficulty in reading they often fail to glean full import of each sentence. But if, supplementing the lesson, they can actually see in animated pictures, for instance, the way a flower unfolds, the way traffic laws work, they gain through the eye important information they may have failed to grasp from other sources."

Unifies The Group

With visual aids, too, the modern teacher may be fairly sure that individuals in her class are keeping pretty close together in their attainment of knowledge she is teaching. The educator of today realizes that each individual is different from all others, even in this matter of learning. Some children grasp more from reading, others remember better what they hear. To a person of mechanical bent, geometric figures may be much more understandable than to another student whose trend is along artistic lines. But for their success and happiness throughout life, it is important that all these and other students appreciate the value of many facts that are not closely related to their field of interest.

The Detroit schools, like many others, use teaching aids of various types in order that all children and adults may have an opportunity to learn in the manner that is most natural to each. And among these teaching aids, one of the most outstanding in general usefulness is pictures by means of slides and films.

When a new film is produced by a manufacturer, it automatically goes to committees in charge of visual education in the schools, for preview. If the film deals with natural science, the committee considering it includes the director of sciences for the public schools, two science teachers and the director of visual education. In case it has to do with another subject, the director and teachers are chosen from that instructional division, for films are selected, not merely to hold the attention of their audience, but also for their accuracy in presenting facts and their adaptability to modern teaching methods. If after the preview the consensus is that the film will be valuable in making the subject more real to the students, it is added to the specialized library of visual teaching aids for the curriculum, and is for the use of all the teachers. In Detroit, about 2500 of these reels are used each month.

Slide Collection

Besides these motion picture films, this library has hundreds of sets of slides such as we formerly associated with "magic lanterns," but the machines are called "projectors" now. There are from 10 to 50 slides in each of these sets, and they pertain to practically every subject taught in the schools. About 1200 of these sets are used by the teachers each month. There are also stereographs, pictures such as we used to view with delight in our grandmothers' parlors, but in such variety of educational subjects as we never dreamed of in those days. These are especially valuable to the slow pupil, for he may take all the time he needs to gather his information from them.

At the present time there are about 800 complete units of visual education equipment in the Detroit schools. This includes 16mm. motion picture projectors for showing films in the classroom, 35mm. motion picture projectors for auditorium use, stereopticons, micro-projectors and micro-attachments, and combination opaque and slide projectors. On the latter, the children use an enormous amount of material of their own choosing, for even post-card pictures, illustrations and texts from magazines and books, and pictures and diagrams that they originate themselves, may be thrown upon the screen for all the class to see. The visual and auditory department services all the equipment by means of daily inspection and repair, and shows teachers how to operate and use the machines in classrooms and auditoriums.

Museum Exhibits

Another source of visual teaching aids for the Detroit schools is the Children's Museum, which is a separate department of the Board of Education. Here are permanent exhibits to which classes of children are brought according to the time they are studying various subjects. There is a craft room with exhibits of metal work, pottery, weaving, carvings of wood, stone and ivory, and other crafts. Another vivifies American Indian art. Still another exhibit shows the classification of minerals and their use in the arts and industry. Birds of the Detroit area is another collection very interesting to the children, as are also the History of Detroit as shown by dioramas; prehistoric man; the development of shelter, and of transportation; and exhibits correlating with school projects such as the Eskimos, flower studies, hobbies, textiles and weaving, woodcarving, and the history of the school book.

The lending department of the Museum serves the schools with special exhibits that are of special interest to the whole school and may be shown in locked glass cases, and with material for classroom use. Upon request of the teacher, material for any specified subject is loaned to her for two weeks. Subjects included in these exhibits relate to the social, general and exact sciences, as well as to art, literature, music and pre-school and kindergarten topics. Among the articles loaned directly to the classroom teachers are mounted specimens of birds and mammals, pictures, plaster specimens suggesting the industries and crafts of various countries, minerals, textiles, pottery, woodcarving, metalwork and other objects. Each year the response from the schools to this service has steadily grown, so now practically every school in the city makes use of the Children's Museum.

Making Use Of Visual Material

"How can a teacher choose what will best serve her purpose from such a multiplicity of visual aids? In our city, for example, when she starts to develop a particular unit of work, she finds listed in her "Course of Study" the visual aids available for this particular unit. This is an additional set of tools by which she may present education in a setting that is more natural to the student than books alone. And to have these tools at hand when she needs them, she merely files an order for them and the date when wanted. The department of visual and auditory education brings them to the office of her school at the time specified, even though the order was given a year ahead of time, and regardless of whether the material is from its own specialized library or from the Children's Museum. These aids are delivered to the schools each day, in accordance with requests received from the teachers, through the school delivery service, which covers each of the city's 303 schools each school day of the week.

And next day these visual aids supplement some part of the school work. Children in a few minutes have indelibly impressed upon them facts that may have taken us oldsters years to accumulate. However, if you ask one of these pupils what he learned that day, ten to one he will answer indifferently:

"Oh, nothing. We just saw the movies."

But ask him directly what he saw, and he may amaze you with the information he gleaned.

Monday's article will run in the news columns.

Courtesy of the Detroit Board of Education

Better Illustrations in Books, Classroom Pets, Museum Exhibits and Teaching Films All Are Part of the Visual Education Aids Used by the Wide-Awake Public School Today

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XXII

Wonder Boxes

They are a part of the preparation for teaching we expect of our student teachers. Each has a box in which she stores objects of interest to the children.

The students are told that the boxes themselves must look attractive. One experienced cadet observed, "That's not so necessary. If it has a lock and key they will want to know what's inside."

"Those small Pandoras!"

And it's remarkable the number of interesting things our students collect. Some of the boxes are small trunks and are filled to overflowing.

The girls tell me that the whole family become interested and contribute. Father or brother, or in one case a dear old grandfather, made beautiful boxes with trays and compartments so complete.

If a girl makes her own, the industrial art teacher gives her credit for it.

One girl had a fine geological collection in her box. Her uncle, a geologist in an eastern university, sent it to her. Another had a valuable coin collection. Her father gave her his which he had started when a boy. O, our wonder boxes contain rare and varied treasures.

Their friends become interested, neighbors contribute, and the girls told me of a week-end party in the mountains when they enlisted their boy friends. Scattered over the mountainside there were masculine voices calling, "Do you think Miss Imelda would like this? Do you think she would like this?"

Our students study advertisements for Wonder Box material. A button firm sent them, on request, a complete process of button-making—the whole shell, one with the discs cut out—also the discs and the finished pearl buttons. One sent the process of cocoa making from beans to the powdered cocoa. One contributed that of rubber—from the tree to fountain pen. One sent wool—from shearing to a sample bit of blanket.

We studied, we read, we sang that Ad. Sang to "Ba Ba Black Sheep." Had the gracious woolen firm seen the pleasure and the profit we got out of their response to our request I believe they would have felt repaid.

"Oh, this world is, so full of a number of things," among which human kindness looms big.

One principal wrote me of her cadet entertaining her eighth grade with her box for nearly an hour when the principal was called from the room.

I know that wherever our graduates go as teachers, their wonder boxes bring them added welcome.

"Miss Imelda"

A Saturday Column

Oslo Pupils Link Country And Town in School Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norway

In Oslo the children in the municipal schools combine work with play in a way that strongly appeals to them. They are, for instance, given small garden lots on which they grow vegetables. At the Lilleborg Public School pupils and teachers have co-operated in building a miniature town on a large, low table in the center of one of the classrooms. The "town" has a market place and streets of various kinds along which travel all sorts of vehicles, including farm wagons laden with vegetables or timber. On benches along the walls are ranged samples of the vegetables grown by the children, and seeds of various kinds. An instructive forestry arrangement shows the growth of the spruce fir—seeds, cones and saplings. There are also samples of the wheat, rye, barley and oats shown together with the grain, meal and bread made from them.

Small parties of children are brought by their school teachers to see this interesting exhibition. Books with a special bearing on the subject have been conveniently placed on shelves round the classroom and the children are free to come in the afternoons—out of school hours—and read any of the books that interest them.

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Mr. Maarten Vrij, Director of the New School Society in Amsterdam, Instructs a Young "Hiver" How to Remove a Filled Honeycomb

Dutch Children Keep Bees at School, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

Mr. Maarten Vrij, director of the New School Society, a private elementary school in Amsterdam where a progressive system of education and teaching is applied along some of the governing lines of the Dalton system, is a very popular headmaster. He is brimful of constructive ideas—some years ago he started the "safe traffic clubs" which have spread all over the Netherlands, and regular examinations are held in traffic problems and rules. Mr. Vrij is also a keen amateur beekeeper and instructor. His pupils are given an active part in this hobby.

Bee life provides many subjects for general instruction, as many progressive schools in different countries have found, so it is not merely accidental that Mr. Vrij's beehives are set on the roof of the school building. From there the bees fly out over the housetops to collect their honey from the flowers in the gardens and parks of Amsterdam. When the honeycombs are filled, a great day arrives for the pupils of the New School Society. They climb on the roof in groups, and one of them is appointed "beemaster." Under the supervision of Mr. Vrij, he is instructed how to take out the honeycombs. To make it all very real, the beemaster is dressed up for the occasion just like a real hiver, in sleeves and mask. The second stage of the proceedings is still more interesting for the children, for in a special room a centrifuge is installed, through which the honey is removed from the combs—a job for which there are always plenty of volunteers.

Precious Opportunities for Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parent-Column Friends:

So many ideas derived from this column have been found helpful in the rearing of our children that it is with gratitude I write again to share with you some experiences which have been greatly enjoyed, and which others may wish to repeat.

When we allow children to do things themselves and try their own abilities, refraining from outlining and directing, "loosing them and letting them go," we find they are very capable in their endeavors. Thus we gain their friendship and confidence, for they do appreciate our faith in them. Children respond beautifully to encouragement and commendation and so rise to higher achievements.

Summer vacations, and week-ends from school, bring opportunity for many happy experiences. Our daughter, aged 12, with her girl friends, greatly enjoys a basement playroom. One afternoon, after days of rehearsing, the mothers were invited to enjoy a play given by the girls themselves. Old clothes and costumes were discovered from trunks in the attic, and sheets were strung up for the curtain. After a happy time spent in preparation, all was in readiness when "the day" arrived. There had been much laughter and precious secrets in planning the program, for it was all to be a "surprise event" for mothers, aunts and grandmothers!

Chairs had been placed in neat rows for the guests, and the girls were joyously enthusiastic in their adventure. Each number on the program revealed many precious talents, and also some diligent work. Sincerity and joy characterized the performance and brought not a little satisfaction and grateful appreciation to the heart of every mother! Between acts, one of the smaller girls, in fresh apron, served refreshments from a large tray. There were popcorn balls the girls had made, lemonade and wafers. All in all, the afternoon was a pleasant surprise, and a very happy occasion for everyone present.

A while ago, Girlie yearned for a "formal like Mother's," just to have when she played "grown-up" with the girls. It might seem foolish and extravagant to grant this request, but I found that it could be done very reasonably, and was more than repaid with her loving appreciation, friendship, and confidence. A department store was visited and we bought just a very inexpensive piece of theatrical gauze in a lovely shade of blue, and some coral organdie for sash and bows—for color was an item too. Together we spent some happy, companionable hours while cutting and making her "formal," which she did alone, under Mother's supervision. Incidentally she was learning much about designing and sewing, and using the sewing machine, which was one of her studies at school. The organdie can be laundered and used again for another dress, so really the only cost was that of the gauze, which was very little, (a friend of hers is to make one of mosquito netting!) and it brought untold joy to a little girl!

There are many different ways to be better companions to our children, and if we are awake, we find countless ways unfold for these precious opportunities. Really we cannot afford to miss all the joy that a little effort, patience, and understanding on our part, will bring about.

There are times when children in their teens prefer to enjoy activities without parents. At such times they have every right to expect their elders to have implicit faith in their behavior and this trust may be just the support a youth needs in overcoming some temptation which confronts him.

Truly, we have found the "job" of being parents, one in which we well may "grow"! (Mrs.) M. C. K.

A Saturday Column

Walking With a Little Boy

'It Widens One's Horizons' This Mother Assures Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Autumn had come. Evenings were lengthening. Already an hour of darkness preceded Little Boy's bed time. "Could we go for a walk, Mother?" he asked one night.

In the summer time they had enjoyed the twilight hour as they sat in the garden and watched the stars come out one by one. Now the sky was full of stars as they opened the front door and stepped out upon the porch. A moon was peeping through the branches of the elm tree. At once they recalled a little verse they had composed themselves one evening several weeks before while they were sitting on the porch watching the full moon.

It had come quite unexpectedly when Mother had said, "How brightly the moon shines through the trees." They thought that sounded like the beginning of a poem and Little Boy had added a line. Then it was Mother's turn and finally Little Boy had completed it. They said it over again now together.

> How brightly the moon shines
> through the trees,
> The singing of crickets and
> rustling of leaves
> Come to our ears;
> Telling of peace.

After a busy day, how welcome is the hush and peace of the night!

But now from out of the stillness came the roar of an airplane. "Oh," exclaimed the Little Boy, eagerly alert. "An airplane! And at night! See, Mother, there it is! I can see the red light and the green light," and he was off to the corner away from the trees where he could have a better view of it.

Upon Close Investigation

As it disappeared from sight they turned at the corner and crossed the street. Ahead of them all along the walk for almost a block flickered a row of tiny lights close to the ground. What could they be? A closer view of them showed that they were lanterns, kerosene lanterns, keeping guard to warn travelers not to go too close to where a ditch was being dug for the laying of pipes. Cautiously Little Boy and his Mother came near to the lanterns and peered into the deep ditch.

Just as they were leaving to continue on their way there was a movement among the shrubs in the near-by lawn. "What's that?" questioned the child, drawing a bit closer to Mother. "Oh, it's only a cat," he laughed. A nice mother kitty! I like you, kitty!" This was a thought that called forth others about pets and many questions.

Now they were passing a block that was covered with trees. How quiet it looked at night! They were passing the very spot where they had seen a summer tanager early one morning in the spring. They wondered where it was now. And where were all the little birds that stayed for the winter? Were some of them fast asleep in these very trees? And the little squirrels. Were they asleep, too? The wind seemed to be singing a gentle lullaby as it softly swayed the branches.

Pictures to Greet Them

A simple tree at the corner caught their attention. Directly behind it was a street light. They could not see the globe for it was hidden by the trunk of the tree, but all the lower branches were lighted up as by a burst of sunshine. The leaves, golden in their autumn garb stood out in lacy patterns against the black of the night beyond. It was as perfect a picture as ever greeted seekers of beauty.

But now it was time to turn homeward. As they came to an open space where there were no houses or trees, a full view of the northern sky was spread out before them.

"Oh," breathed the Little Boy. "How big it is! There is the Big Dipper, and is that the North Star, Mother?" He went on to tell what he had learned at school about the stars. He had other things to tell about school, too; things more easily told when one is out under the stars than at any other time. They walked slowly now.

"My, we had a nice walk, didn't we, Mother?" he beamed as at last they turned in at their own door step. "Can we go again some other night?"

Mother looked into the eager upturned face.

"I should love to," she agreed.

Walking with a little boy under starlit skies of fall or early winter! How sweet an experience it can be! And how it widens one's horizons! Viola Holley

The 'Village College' Devised To Meet Rural Need

As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the sixth.

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the field of educational experiment in Great Britain there is one project which, carried on in a comparatively small area and in the heart of the countryside, provides promise of developments so large that it may well change the whole face of education for rural England.

Cambridgeshire is the scene of the experiment. It is a region of wide tracts of low, windswept country, trim clipped hedges and deep ploughed fields cut through by mile after mile of lonely roadways which run between village and village. The county provides, in itself, ideal conditions for the working out of a venture which is designed to abolish the feeling of rural isolation and to set in its place attractions which will vie with those of the towns and keep the rural population contented.

Started Eight Years Ago

Eight years ago Mr. Henry Morris, who is head of the Cambridgeshire Education Committee, and his friends began their experiment. They founded, in a village seven miles outside Cambridge, an institution which they called a village college, and they declared that, if the venture proved a success, they would found other village colleges in other parts of the area until eight colleges linked every village and every outlying farm and cottage in the entire county.

The Cambridgeshire Village College—there are now two finished examples, one at Sawston and another at Bottisham, while two more are in the making—is a very comprehensive affair. It is nursery, school, college, club and community center all at one time, and it carries those who reside in its vicinity right through the experience of living from the moment they first open their eyes upon the world until—but there is no "until." So long as anyone wants to attend the college and cares to make his way there by foot, by bicycle, or by one of the charabancs which ply the countryside for the convenience of students, he may go.

Buildings of the two already completed colleges are not identical. Their provisions, however, are to all intents and purposes the same, although Bottisham possesses an infant welfare center which Sawston does not have, and caters to the youngest children in a separate building in which is a specially designed nursery class, an infant school and a nursery school.

From the age of 11, though, the students of both colleges have access to the same facilities. School first—like most other schools, but carried on in classrooms which can be thrown wide open to the air—where the children learn first the usual school subjects and then find themselves drafted to do practical things—useful handcraft, such as carpentry, mechanics, weaving, cooking, gardening, embroidery, all of which will be of use some day should the student reside permanently in the countryside.

At 14, school theoretically comes to an end, but there is no need that it should end in fact. A "job" may engross most of the young student's day, but there are still the evenings, and evenings spent at college are extremely pleasant, because, with the children gone home, the splendidly equipped mechanics' shop, the laboratory, the sewing-room, the kitchens, the joiners' shop are all available.

In a wing set apart for senior education—it is not called adult education—and furnished in a way especially attractive to seniors, lectures and debates go on nightly. Men and women find themselves drawn naturally to an interest in music and drama, dancing and sport, or attracted to the never-ending promise of a well-stocked library.

Room for Organizations

Moreover, in other rooms, all scattered efforts made in the way of county organization are offered hospitality. Boy and Girl Scouts, Women's Institutes, the British Legion, the League of Nations Union, the Public Health Committee, the Juvenile Employment Insurance Committee, and a regular array of cricket clubs and football clubs, the members of which hail from miles around, meet to transact their business.

The Village College is an experiment in individual happiness, but it is undoubtedly an experiment in something more than that. Mr. Morris and his friends of Cambridgeshire have launched it to meet one of the problems of modern times, the overwhelming need of rural England for companionship, for rescue from isolation, for an end to the narrowness.

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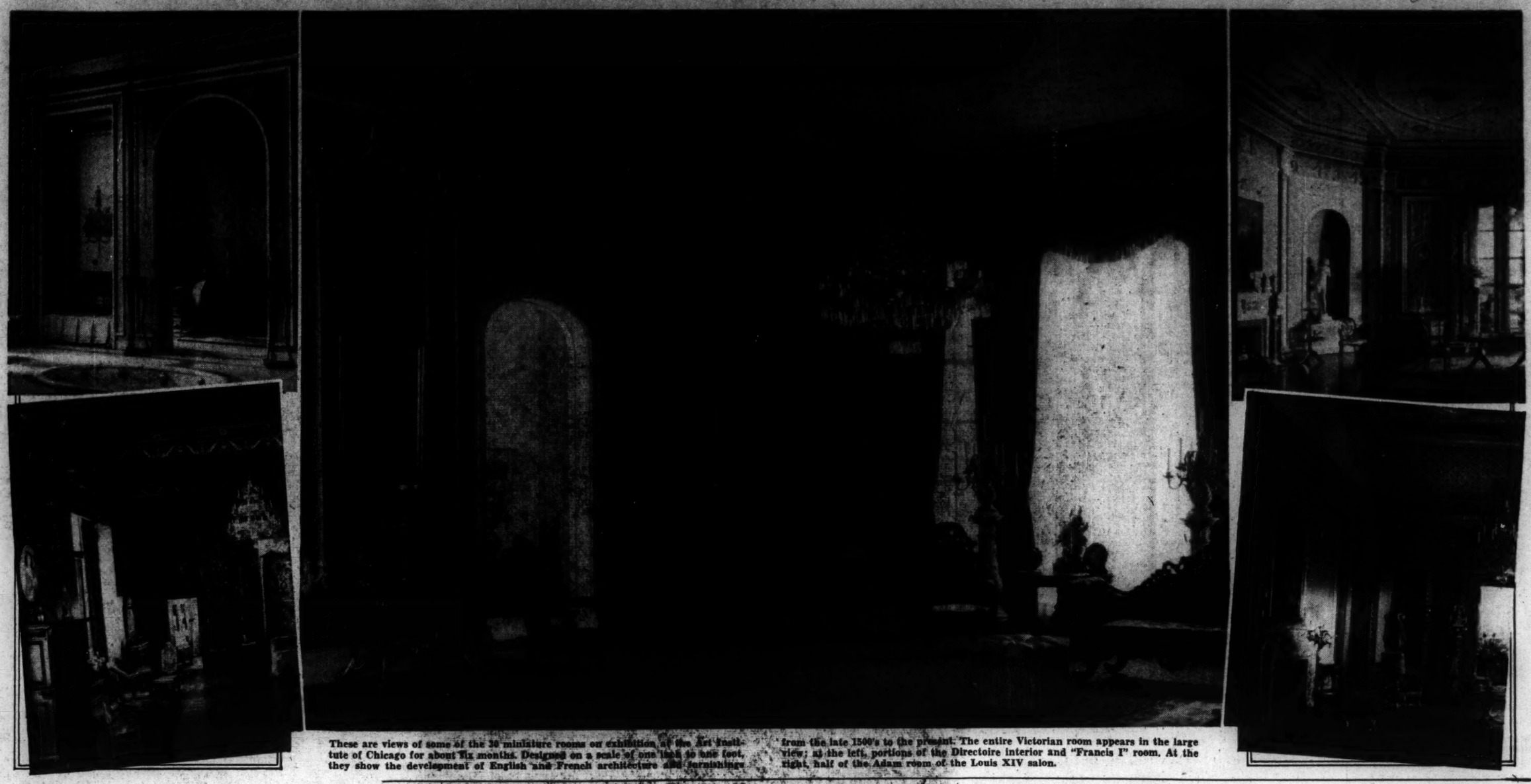

These are views of some of the 30 miniature rooms on exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago for about six months. Designed on a scale of one inch to one foot, they show the development of English and French architecture and furnishings from the late 1500's to the present. The entire Victorian room appears in the large view; at the left, portions of the Directoire interior and "Francis I" room. At the right, half of the Adam room of the Louis XIV salon.

Miniature Furnished Rooms

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A collection of models of furnished rooms in miniature has just been put on exhibition at the Art Institute, and attendance records indicate that it will prove to be one of the most popular exhibitions ever given there. There are 30 rooms in all, about equally divided between French and English, and covering the periods from Louis XII and Henry VIII up to the present day. The gallery usually occupied by the Children's Museum has been reconstructed for the exhibit, but it is in no way a collection of dolls' houses. Rather it is intended for adults and for connoisseurs of architecture, furniture and interior decoration: they will not be disappointed, for the rooms can withstand the sharpest analysis.

It is under the discriminating guidance of Mrs. James Ward Thorne that the rooms have been made. She has been interested in miniature objects all her life, and some time ago made a number of doll houses for charity affairs. Only in the last five or six years has she seriously undertaken the production of models of real artistic merit, and the present series, constructed in about two years' time, is truly worthy of a place in any art museum.

Not only are the rooms and their contents made to scale (an inch to a foot) but each piece of furniture and bric-a-brac, the pictures on the walls, the chandeliers, the very rugs on the floors, are made for the particular places in which they are shown. Some rooms are copies of existing examples and some are composites, combining the best features of several apartments of a period.

The gallery is darkened and the rooms are lighted—sometimes in daylight effects, through the windows, and sometimes from within, as in the modern London room, where the windows show the twinkling lights of a night city. The views from the windows are very carefully chosen and represent always the period of the room itself. There are no anachronisms. The illusion of actual sunlight is startling.

One of the most difficult problems was to find textiles of proper design which should be in scale with the other objects; for example, the brocades with which the chairs are upholstered. The wall papers had to be painted by hand, and the rugs are mostly done in petit point by the Needlework and Textile Guild of the Art Institute, and are copies of famous examples.

In many cases doors left open, or only slightly ajar, give tantalizing glimpses into other rooms, and produce the illusion of one's being in a complete house instead of an isolated room. Mrs. Thorne had hoped to people the rooms with miniature figures, but it was found to be impossible to have them look real, and not like tiny dolls, so the idea was abandoned.

One of the most charming of all, if one can discriminate, is the Adam room, derived from the fine house in London now occupied by the Courtauld Institute of the University of London. The table is set in crystal and silver; there are two tiny silver chocolate pots on the butler's table and exquisite Wedgwood urns stand on the mantel. Through the window is seen a charming formal garden. When the Countess of Home, the original owner, took possession in 1775, it must have looked much like this.

The most ornate is doubtless the Louis XIV drawing room, with richly decorated plaster coved ceiling, painted panels, crystal chandelier, Boulle cabinets, and everywhere evidences of the most sumptuous taste, kept in perfect control, nevertheless. It is amusing to contrast this with the Victorian parlor where everything is equally ornate (on a more economical scale) but without any definite sense of the fitness of things. From its red ingrain carpet to the cat-tails on the mantel and the paper fan in the grate, it mirrors the period of confusion in art matters.

The scale has been so well maintained that after looking at a room for a few minutes, we forget actual dimensions, and seem to feel that we are actually in it and free to walk about, read the books on the tables and try the comfortable chairs. I believe that the spirit of a period may be more keenly realized from rooms of this sort than from actual rooms that have been reconstructed and filled with original objects. Such a collection would be of great value to any museum of decorative arts.

Modern Method In Design

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It is likely to surprise many people to learn that there is any rationally developed order, system or method in the design of modern furniture. Certainly the impression gained from the articles offered around 1930 was that the whole movement was conspicuously lacking in rationality, and that neither rhyme, reason nor good taste came into the reckoning of those who were promoting it. Even if all that was true then, those days of freaks and apparently hysterical distortions seem far in the past, as happily conceived and wholly delightful examples now dominate the displays of most shops.

Certainly there must have been much technical research and profound study of the bases of sound art carried on by most leaders in present-day design, before such a book as "Creative Design in Furniture" could be produced. Written by William H. Varnum, professor of Art Education in the University of Wisconsin, it is published by Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill., at $2.50.

While its purpose seems to be directed to serve those who are, or hope to be, engaged in creative work in this field, it is valuable for those who would hold an attitude of sympathy and intelligent appreciation in viewing modern furniture. The motives and essential elements of design in buildings and in their furnishings are analogous, it is seen here, and the principles of volume, mass and form apply to chairs and tables as well as to 40-story structures and state capitols.

Those subtle proportions which Jay Hambridge formulated from his studies of the buildings and sculptures of early Egyptians and Greeks, our own contemporaries are applying to things we class very modern. How refined those ancient proportions are is suggested by some ratios of the sides of rectangles which enclose an object, whether vase, table or temple. Not 1 by 2, nor 2 by 3, nor even 2½ by 3, can give such pleasing effects as certain deviations, such as 1 by 1.618, or 1 by 1.41 plus, or 2 by 2.23 plus. All of which is leaving a long way behind us the rule-of-thumb practices we sometimes hear of.

Dynamic and static lines and volumes, mass and space proportions, thrust balance, integrated enrichment, plastic forms—these are some vital factors in the intelligent designers' undertakings. That word plastics, by the way, may apply to any material that can be formed, molded or modeled—which takes in wood, metal and some new solids as well as clay and putty. Frank Lloyd Wright says, "The word (plasticity) implies absence of constructed effects as seen evident in the result . . . the quality and nature of the materials are seen 'flowing or growing' into form instead of seen as built up out of cut-and-joined pieces." That is something to remember when reading some too high-brow comment on things artistic—or maybe only arty.

Mr. Varnum's book is a serious, thorough and very practical one, which ought to help much to develop sound contemporary results. The student, professional or amateur, may derive much from it, but it is not meant for the casual reader.

Glass Club Studies Types

By Mabel M. Swan

How can you tell genuine Sandwich glass? How can you be sure you have a piece of real Cambridge glass? Is your flip glass Stiegel or Stiegel type? Do you know Portland glass when you see it?

These and similar questions were answered by four speakers, each a specialist in one particular line, at the last meeting of the Glass Club when collectors, dealers and students filled the assembly room of the 20th Century Club to overflowing. The subject of the meeting, "What's in a Name?", afforded ample opportunity for each speaker to give the general characteristics and exhibit some specimens relating to his particular topic.

Stiegel and Stiegel type glass was clearly identified by Mrs. Grace Lyman Stammers, who brought some authenticated pieces. After briefly reviewing the life of the dramatic Baron, Mrs. Stammers called attention to the characteristic floral sprays used for decoration, the engraving, and enamelling in color. Other distinguishing features for collectors to remember are the shape of the sugar bowls, which are curved at the base, the circular foot which is unusually small and slightly domed, and the pointed finial.

From her large collection of lacy Sandwich glass, one of the finest in the country, Mrs. Charles Hutchins of Worcester, selected two classes; some pieces illustrated the great variety of colors made at the Sandwich factory; others, the variety of different articles made there and suitable for collections.

Other pieces she exhibited were a blue opalescent compote, a brilliant blue Queen Victoria deep plate with the crown and crossed swords, a cranberry red lamp globe with decoration simulating icicles, a tortoise shell pitcher with amber handle, a blue green spill holder, a covered egg cup of soft mustard shade, and one of the rarest pieces for collectors—a morning glory compote.

The characteristics of Cambridge glass were presented by Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins, the author of the popular and helpful book "Cambridge Glass." After a brief review of the history of the New England Glass Company's factory, incorporated in 1818 in Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Watkins gave some helpful distinctions between Cambridge and Sandwich glass—differences in color, in form, quality of the glass.

Typical authenticated pieces which she showed were the pressed and blown paper weights upon which the fancy glass workers exercised their ingenuity. In the form of fruit, apples, pears, and plums, portrait paper weights, with heads of Victoria and Albert, and even miniature "Plymouth Rocks"; these popular articles were made from 1851 to 1870. Examples of amberina, Pomona, peachblow, agata, and corn glass, which followed one another at this factory, illustrated the great variety of glass made there.

Then followed Paul A. Revere who gave an instructive and interesting history of the little known Portland glass, which although it lacked color included many interesting patterns. Doubts exist about the letters P G Co., appearing on the bottom of many pieces of glass. After several years of careful research Mr. Revere found sufficient evidence to prove that these letters stood for Portland Glass Company, and not for Pittsburgh Glass Company.

The factory was organized in 1863 in Portland, Maine, with a capital of $100,000 and operated only from 1863 until 1866. The success of the venture is established by the fact that in 1863, 4000 pieces a day were turned out and a 10 per cent dividend paid.

The National Early American Glass Club, already the largest of the Collectors' Clubs, is growing rapidly, not only in numbers but in interest and enthusiasm. Over 800 glass enthusiasts belong, enrolled from the middle west, the southern states. An exhibition is to be held by the club in the Boston Public Library throughout next March. This will be free to the public.

The Goose, a Wood Carving in Otis House Museum, Boston

Wood carvers who generally made no pretense at being sculptors or artists, but who showed evidence of possessing innate ability, produced during the past century an abundance of ornamental work for ships, house exteriors, shop signs and similar purposes. Thus carpenters and shipwrights did some of the most praiseworthy carving in the history of American sculpture.

Sometimes the subjects were fantastic, sometimes allegorical, but more commonly they were realistic, bearing imaginative qualities. The Goose shown above is in the Otis House Museum on Cambridge Street, Boston, and stands about fifteen inches high. It may have served some purpose as a sign or symbol, but nothing is known about that. However, it is the lifelike characteristics of the subject, which the carver has brought out in simple manner, that led to its selection for reproduction by the Index of Design Project of the WPA.

When such carvers as the one represented here depicted animal or bird life, it was from direct observation, and they were capable of capturing an extraordinary vivacity in their portrayals. If it is birds, their wings are spread in flight; horses are seen dashing along; figureheads on ships are given active poses as the emblematic forms are inspiringly portrayed. The Colonial carvers, however, appreciated distinctively the importance of a well-organized design, symmetrically and harmoniously arranged.

D. A.

Volume One Number One

If the new magazine, "Avocations" (subtitle, "A magazine of hobbies and leisure"), holds to the standard of variety and quality that is found in its first issue, it should live long and prosper. John Taylor Arms writes on the Meaning of Prints; the achievements of Dr. Rosenbach as a collector of rare old books is the subject of a sketch, and one of the editors of "The Colophon" writes of contemporary first editions. Charles Woolsey Lyon elucidates the subject of glass paper weights and other writers give attention to photography, coins stamps, while mention is made of minor enthusiasms that serve as diversions for people whose main interests are more serious.

The expressed purpose of the Avocations' editor is, to produce a magazine that will relate to several fields of collecting and to things that may be within the buying reach of many thousands, rather than a very few. There is evidence that the collecting instinct is not only common now, but has existed from remote times—"is as old as man"—it has been said. Often its beneficial effects extend from the active individual to include many generations to follow him.

Searching for rarities and treasuring them is his happy pursuit, often adding much to the broadening and brightening of his years. The fruits of those pleasures may be valued beyond price by those who come later—if his efforts have been directed with intelligence and discretion. Apparently "Avocations" intends to encourage and enlighten concerning those collectors' activities most worth while, rather than merely peculiar.

C. G. B.

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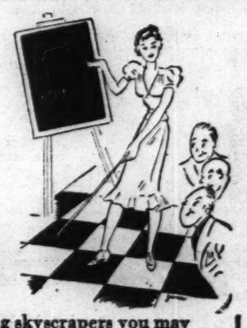

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day	1,600,000
1937 sal. to date	277,046,325
1936 sal. to date	234,563,602

Stock Market Is Strengthened By Late Purchasing

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—A little buying support entered the stock market today and opening declines running to a point or so were reduced or canceled in the final hour.

Brokers said some traders bought on the theory, yesterday's washout had been a bit too severe. Short covering was also seen as a factor in the improvement.

Dealings were active at the start, with the ticker a shade behind for a time. Volume dwindled on the recovery.

Many issues sank to new lows for more than two years before negotiating a modest comeback.

Bonds did better after a poor start. Commodities were uneven.

About unchanged to up a point were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, North American, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Loew's and Philip Morris.

Lower were Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Douglas Aricraft, National Lead, U. S. Smelting, Texas Corp., Radio Corp., Owens-Illinois, Briggs Mfg., J. C. Penney, U. S. Gypsum and Corn Products.

The bond market turned down in quiet trading today. Losses of around 8-32 of a point were recorded in governments following Friday's brisk upswing.

Lower-priced and defaulted carrier obligations sagged fractions to around 2 points. Industrial and utility issues also eased as the short session neared the final hour.

Erie 5s lost around 2 points and Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped, Union Pacific 3½s, and Southern Railway 4s were off around a point.

Down fractions were Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Armour 4s, American Water Works 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Walworth 4s, Studebaker 6s and Shell Union 3½s.

Foreign dollar loans were marked by a renewed downswing in South American issues. Argentine 4½s slumped more than a point and Uruguay 6s were off around 2, Sao Paulo 7s retreated around 4. Japanese and some French loans were fractionally higher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Curb stocks tumbled fractions to around 3 points today. Higher priced shares suffered the widest losses, although there were numerous gaps of a point or so in pivotal stocks.

Losing around a point were Humble Oil, Carrier Corporation, Youngstown Steel Door and Aluminum Company.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass dropped around 3 points and Singer Manufacturing slumped about 4¾ on an odd lot trade.

Fractional losers included Niagara Hudson Power, Pan American Airways, United Light & Power "A," American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum and American Gas & Electric.

Babcock & Wilcox gained around a point and Creole Petroleum was up a minor fraction.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Gamewell Co pf	$4	Dec.	15	Dec. 6
Gen Outdoor Ad pf	$6	Dec.	21	Dec. 9
Ind Hydro-El pw pf	7% $1.75	Dec.	15	Nov. 30

Extra

Amer Meter Co	$1	Dec.	21	Nov. 30
Am Sumatra Tob	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Bayuk Cigars	25c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Budd Wheel 1st pf	25c	Dec.	31	Dec. 17
Chesapeake Corp	40c	Nov.	30	Nov. 26
Colts P F Arm	$2.37½	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Centrifugal Pipe	55c	Dec.	10	Nov. 30
Compo Shoe Mach	$1	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Park & Tilford †	$1	Dec.	20	Dec. 1

†Payable in cash or 6% pf stock.
*One-fifth share Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Final

Electric Stor Bat	$1	Dec.	21	Dec. 1
Elec Stor Bat pt pf	$1	Dec.	21	Dec. 1

Increased

Colts Pat F Arms	50c	Q	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Kan City So Ry pf	4% $1.50	..	Dec.	15	Nov. 30

Irregular

Muskogee Co	65c	..	Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Ygstown Stl Door	75c	..	Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Liquidating

Mother Lode Coalition M	45c	..	Dec.	23	Nov. 29

Resumed

Hart Schaf&Mar	50c	..	Nov.	26	Nov. 22

Special

Hummel - Ross Fibre Corp	20c	..	Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Stock

Draper Corp	†25%	..	.....	Nov. 13
Intl Bus Mach	5%	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

†One share common stock on each 4 shares held.

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†Payable in cash or common stock.
*Payable in cash or pf. stock.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	39	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	39½	39	39½	— ½
55	45	Acme Steel (4)	3	48¾	48	48	Nov 19
22⅝	9	Adams Exp (.90g)	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	5	19¾	19½	19½	Nov 19
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	3	22	21¾	22	—1
4⅜	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 18
80¼	60	Air Reduction (1a)	19	68½	68	68	+1
1½	1	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8¾	1	Allegheny	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
56½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 18
89¾	11	Allegh pf $60 ww	2	13	12¾	13	
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	
53½	10¼	Allied pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	+1¼
45¾	13	Allied Stl (1.60)	6	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
27⅞	8½	Allen Indust (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
236½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	48	187	182½	187	+4½
17⅝	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10	10	10	Nov 19
33½	16	Allied Mills (3g)	9	13¼	13⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	8¼	Allied Stores (.30a)	43	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
69	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	52½	52½	52½	—2
83¼	54	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	33	63¼	59¼	62	+3
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14	13¼	13½	Nov 19
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3½	2½	3½	
52½	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	19	19	19	Nov 19
114¾	53½	Amerada (3)	1	58	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
101½	53½	Am Ar Ch Del (6½e)	4	62	62¾	62	Nov 18
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	1	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	30	28½	30	+ ⅝
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	9	84½	83½	84½	+ ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	Nov 16
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	16	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	40	39	39	Nov 19
23¾	11⅛	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	19	16½	15	16⅛	+1¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 19
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	+ ¾
33¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
33¾	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	1	18⅜	14¾	15½	+ ⅛
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	4¾	4	4¾	
17	5	Am European	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	47	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	8	34	33⅜	34	
38½	8¾	Am & For P 3 pf	13	11¼	9⅝	11⅛	¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅛	3½	Am Hide & Leather	3	3½	3½	3½	
56⅝	30½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	21	22	22	—1
82¾	32¼	Am Home Pr (3.60)	5	37	35½	35½	Nov 18
4⅜	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	2	16	16	16	—3¼
17¾	6⅝	Am International	2	7¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	7	18⅝	17	18⅝	+1½
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	5	65	63	63	Nov 19
30⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	8	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	5	5	5	5	
68¾	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	3	36½	36¼	36½	
120½	100½	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	100½	100	100	— ⅛
16½	3	Am Power & Light	67	7⅜	6¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
87½	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	45	41¼	44	+2⅜
72⅜	36	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	14	37½	35	37	+2
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	67	13	11⅜	13	+1
45¼	18½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	47	32¼	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	76	75½	76	+ ½
36	17⅛	Am Safety Raz (3)	1	20	20	20	Nov 19
29	7⅛	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	13¾	13	13¾	— ½
105¾	44	Am Smelt & R (4g)	38	45⅝	43	45	+1
154	125	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	135	135	135	Nov 19
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	49½	48½	49½	Nov 19
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	12	25⅝	23½	25⅝	+1⅝
26½	9¼	Am Stores	12	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	29⅞	29	29	Nov 19
143¾	104½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	—4
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19½	17¼	19½	+2¼
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	45	148	144¾	148	+3½
99	66	Am Tobacco (6)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¾
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (8)	5	69½	69	69½	+ ½
150½	138¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	138½	137⅞	137⅞	Nov 17
30½	4¼	Am Type Founders	13	7¾	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	36	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+1⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	94½	94	94	Nov 19
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	3	38¾	35½	35½	
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	24	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅜
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	190	27⅛	25	27⅜	+1⅛
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	2	42	42	42	
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	2	17¾	16	17¾	+2⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Nov 19
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	29¼	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	Nov 17
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70x)	28	6⅞	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	—1¾
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	8	38	36½	38	+1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
17¾	2⅝	Artloom	1	4	4	4	
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	24	8¼	7½	8¼	— ½
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83	83	83	—11¼
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94¾	34½	Atch T & S F (2g)	51	38	34	37¾	+3¼
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	12	25	22½	25	+1½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	6	6	6	Nov 19
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	4	11¾	11½	11¾	Nov 19
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining (1)	25	30½	19½	20½	— ¼
118½	77½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Nov 17
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	9½	8¼	9	+ ½
94	40½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	43	43	43	Nov 15
18¼	4½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	4	44½	43	43	Nov 19
36¾	6¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	6½	6½	6½	
9½	2	Auburn Auto	11	8½	8½	8¾	
9¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	
		Aviation Corp	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	25	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	92	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+1⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	24	14	12½	13⅝	+1½
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	
43⅝	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
32	9	Barker Bros	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	21	13	12½	13	+ ¼
30½	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	8	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Nov 19
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	*2	98	97¾	97¾	Nov 19
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
88⅛	84	Beig NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	23	14	12½	14	+1
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	5	35	34	34	—2
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	108	48½	44¾	47¾	+1½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91	90¼	90¼	+ ½
69¾	25	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	26	25	25½	+ ⅛
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	13	12	13	+ ⅜
43¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	91	23⅞	22¾	23¾	+ ⅞
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	26	25½	26	— ¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	15	15	15	
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	19	18¼	18	18¼	
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	37	28½	27	28½	+ ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Nov 16
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1	1	1	
35⅜	18¼	Bower B Bear (2g)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	8	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ½
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	42	21⅞	20	21½	— ⅛
53½	30½	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	31¼	31	31	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2	2	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	2	11¼	10⅞	11¼	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	35	35	35	—3¾
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
50	36½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	36½	36½	36½	Nov 19
24½	6	Brunn-Balke (½g)	5	8½	8¼	8½	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	10	9	8¾	9	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	27	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	4	10	16¾	19	+2¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	33	32½	33	— ½
18⅝	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	27	18	17⅝	18	
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	9¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 19
18¼	6⅛	Butler Bros (.80)	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
30¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
34¾	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
223¼	6	Byers Co	1	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅝
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	18	18⅝	18	+1½

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	22½	22	22	— ½
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	27	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	20	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅝
17⅜	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	35	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
88⅛	84	Beig NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	23	14	12½	14	+1
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	5	35	34	34	—2
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	108	48½	44¾	47¾	+1½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91	90¼	90¼	+ ½
69¾	25	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	26	25	25½	+ ⅛
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	13	12	13	+ ⅜
43¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	91	23⅞	22¾	23¾	+ ⅞
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	26	25½	26	— ¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	15	15	15	
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	19	18¼	18	18¼	
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	37	28½	27	28½	+ ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Nov 16
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1	1	1	
35⅜	18¼	Bower B Bear (2g)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	8	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ½
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	42	21⅞	20	21½	— ⅛
53½	30½	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	31¼	31	31	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2	2	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	2	11¼	10⅞	11¼	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	35	35	35	—3¾
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	1	21	21	21	+ ½
50	36½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	36½	36½	36½	Nov 19
24½	6	Brunn-Balke (½g)	5	8½	8¼	8½	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	10	9	8¾	9	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	27	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	4	10	16¾	19	+2¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	33	32½	33	— ½
18⅝	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	27	18	17⅝	18	
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	9¾	8¾	8¾	Nov 19
18¼	6⅛	Butler Bros (.80)	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
30¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
34¾	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
223¼	6	Byers Co	1	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅝
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	18	18⅝	18	+1½
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	22½	22	22	— ½
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	27	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	20	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅝
17⅜	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	35	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
61½	29½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	29½	29¼	29½	
18¼	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅜	13¼	Carpenter Stl (1.80g)	1	15	15	15	+1½
9⅜	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	7	4	4	4	Nov 19
191¾	66½	Case (J I) (6x)	6	88	85½	88	+1½
100	43	Caterpil Trac (2a)	21	42	40½	41½	— ½
105¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	14	20	18½	20	+ ⅝
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20x)	4	24½	23½	23½	—2½
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	29	28	28	+ ⅛
13⅜	2	Cent Pdy	17	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
24⅝	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Nov 18
86⅝	36¾	Cerro de Pas (4a)	17	37½	35½	37	+ ½
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	21	8	6⅝	8	+ ⅝
63⅛	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	—1
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	7	7	—2
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	17	39¾	37½	39¾	+1¾
69½	39¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	Nov 18
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	1	48¾	48	48¾	— ⅝
4⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 20
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	2	5¾	5½	5¼	
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	7	11	10⅜	11	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅜	1	1	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	9	3	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	Chi Pneu T	18	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ¾
48	20	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
18¼	3	Chi Rk Is & P	7	1½	1½	1½	Nov 19
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10¼	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3¼	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Tell Cab (1½g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	Nov 19
23½	13	Chick Cot Oil	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
18⅛	3	Childs Co	18	5	5	5	— ⅛
138½	83½	Chrysler (10g)	331	86⅞	83½	86⅝	+3½
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
10⅜	3	City Stores	8	3½	3½	3½	
46	24½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	32	32	32	—2
24⅜	23	Clark Grapb B (1¼g)	1	24	24	24	—1
37	27	Climx Molyb (.80g)	2	27	26½	27	
20⅛	13½

Business and Industry

Federal Trade Body to Investigate Monopolistic Practices

Commerce and Finance

Imponderables Seen Wrecking Ever-Normal Granary Plan

By Harold Fleming
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Interested observers here of the progress of the farm bill, with its "ever-normal granary" plan, are inclined to scout its validity and compare it somewhat skeptically with the troubles that Alice had on the Queen's Croquet Ground with the flamingo, the hedge-hogs, and the live wickets.

The ever-normal granary plan, as it has been outlined in Washington discussions since Secretary Wallace advanced it a year or so ago, appears fairly simple on the surface. The idea is to figure the country's probable needs for each leading farming commodity, then calculate—and control—the amount of acreage required to meet this need; then, if nature is too prolific, to tie up the surplus by means of Government loans or purchases, in sealed bins (the "granary") to be released to market in years when nature is niggardly. Secretary Wallace has compared it to Joseph's famous grain corner in Egypt, but observers here are inclined to point out that Joseph was a dreamer and modern attempts to emulate him may not be so successful. This country is bigger than Egypt and there are more imponderables than Joseph's one necessary guess, the upper Nile weather.

Our National Guesses

The difficulty with the plan, as seen here, is in the multitude of guesses involved, as to demand, supply, and weather, which may go wrong without even the hope that a number of wrong guesses may cancel each other out.

To take the case of the corn control program, about which there seems the strongest pressure from the Administration and the least demur from Congress. The first need is for a guess as to the national income for 1938, such as that just released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based on this guess Mr. Wallace would guess how much pork the country will consume. If the national income exceeds $70,000,000 he guesses that farmers should be able to sell about 43,500,000 hogs at $8 to $8.50 to packers. The hogs are important because half or more of the country's corn goes to market on foot. Other 1938 consuming outlets for corn must be figured in the same way. From these figures the country's need for corn is to be calculated.

Estimates of imports or exports are to be thrown into the statistical hopper, unless force is to be used to prevent such movements. When the over-all figure is obtained, then the proper allowable acreage must be figured. This depends on a six or nine-months' advance guess as to probable yield-per-acre next year, which of course involves a guess both as to the weather and the planting and cultivating habits of the farmers.

Then when the proper acreage is figured, the probable effectiveness of either a restriction subsidy or a marketing quota must be predicted, taking into account the fact that there are millions of corn growers, that hundreds of thousands are small growers who for political reasons cannot be squeezed too hard, that hundreds of thousands will be unsympathetic and uncooperative for reasons of principle or profit or both, and that many thousands will find it perfectly easy to bootleg their corn to market by trucking live pigs to local abbatoirs. Nor do any of these calculations take very closely into account the possibility that a crop exactly sufficient to meet the country's calculated needs might be salable only at a price unsatisfactory to farm pressure groups.

Trying to Weigh Imponderables

The Journal of Commerce here on November 10 commented editorially on these imponderables in the case of hogs. On November 17 the Wall Street Journal commented editorially on the guesses involved in an ever-normal granary plan for wheat. It said, " . . . Here are some . . . variables which are not accounted for in the proposed system: (1) variations in foreign purchases, including possible alteration in the historical trend. (2) variation in the secular trend of domestic consumption. (3) Variation from normal in the fertility of acreage withdrawn from production. (4) Variation in fertility in acreage left in production due to (a) greater use of fertilizers; (b) more intensive cultivation; (c) development of better seed. Note that these variables, which are by no means all of the factors involved, concern one crop only. Yet it is proposed to coordinate all major crops, both with their markets and with each other. . . . Then it is suggested that against this figure, industrial production, with quite as many variables, be planned."

Needless to say, the success of the plan would be entirely dependent upon the forecasting and guessing ability of Mr. Wallace's brain trust, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The predictions of this bureau have acquired a considerable reputation in commodity trading centers. The bureau is an old-established organization with a highly trained personnel apparently almost entirely free from the blighting influence of political patronage or pressure. Mr. Wallace has stood by it even when it disagreed with him.

Nevertheless, with all its good record of forecasting such a task as outlined above is beyond human capacities. There is, moreover, the probability that political considerations will enter in, not to the forecasts, but to the conclusions and policies based on them. The bureau has been functioning efficiently for years, but not so the farm program.

Faith in Forecasting

The modern tendency seems to rely on political economy laid out along the lines of forecasting bureaus. Business tried it and still tries it but 1929 discredited it. There seems an analogy between Secretary Wallace's faith in his Bureau and Senator Thomas' proposal that the Federal Reserve Board, converted into a Monetary Authority, require its Division of Research and Statistics to figure out a proper price level for the nation, which the Monetary Authority is then to produce and maintain.

The hope of getting everything simplified down to where one, or a few men, can manage and control it, seems an essential element in all economic plans to be put in effect under political auspices. Probably no corporation would embark on a program involving so many uncertainties. It is something like trying to fit together a jig-saw puzzle of Mexican jumping beans. But the best analogy seems to be Lewis Carroll's story.

"Alice thought she had never seen such a curious croquet-ground in all her life . . . the croquet balls were live hedgehogs, and the mallets live flamingoes, and the soldiers had to double themselves up and stand on their hands and feet to make the arches.

"The chief difficulty Alice found at first was in managing her flamingo; she succeeded in getting its body tucked away, comfortably enough, under her arm, . . . but . . . just as she had got its neck nicely straightened out, and was going to give the hedgehog a blow with its head, it would twist itself round and look up in her face . . . and, when she had got its head down. . . . the hedgehog had unrolled itself, and was in the act of crawling away; . . . and, as the doubled-up soldiers were always getting up and walking off, Alice soon came to the conclusion that it was a very difficult game indeed."

New Business Body To Aid 'Little Fellow'

By the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio

D. M. Emery and Russell Harp announce the launching of a National Small Business Men's Association, for the purpose, they said, of obtaining government aid and favorable legislation "for the little fellow."

Mr. Emery, president of the Monroe Letterhead Corporation, and Mr. Harp, operator of a number of parking lots, said their recently inaugurated movement boosting Bruce Barton, New York advertising executive and Congressman, as a presidential candidate in 1940 gave them their idea for the small business man's association.

"We received lots of letters asking if something couldn't be done right now for the small business men," Mr. Emery said, "and the association idea naturally developed as the only means of presenting a united front."

They announced membership blanks were being mailed to prospective members.

Retail Advertising Declines in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Advertising volume placed by retailers in 80 major cities during the week ended Nov. 6 was 993,837 lines less than that placed in the same cities during the corresponding week of 1936, according to a report by Advertising Age.

Total retail lineage in the cities measured was 23,736,071 lines for the reported week against 24,729,908 lines last year, the loss amounting to 4 per cent.

For this year through the reported date, retail display advertising in the measured cities is 34,246,403 lines ahead of last year. This year's figure is 897,643,448 lines compared with 863,397,045 lines for the comparable period of last year, an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Doremus Acquires Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Effective Dec. 1, the business and facilities of Gamble & Co., Ltd., will be acquired by Doremus & Co., also of Chicago. Thomas S. Gamble, president of the former agency, will join the Chicago organization of Doremus to continue with creative work in both the commercial and financial advertising fields.

President Orders FTC Probe Into Living Cost Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Long-promised action by the Roosevelt Administration against alleged monopolies and in direction of stricter anti-trust law enforcement burst on Washington today as the federal trade commission was projected by a surprise letter from President Roosevelt into an investigation of why the cost of living has been climbing steadily since 1933.

The commission assembled hastily this morning to consider the letter which was received late yesterday from the White House. It is expected to commence its study by Dec. 1. Addressed to W. A. Ayres, chairman of the commission, the President's letter said:

"My attention has been directed to reports of a marked increase in the cost of living during the present year, as compared with recent years past, attributable in part to monopolistic practices and other unwholesome methods of competition.

Another "Bad Boy"

"I believe it to be important to know the facts touching this situation, and therefore request the Federal Trade Commission to make an immediate investigation into such alleged practises and methods, and report to me as early as practicable.

"I understand such inquiry can be made without any increase in your current appropriation."

The net political effect of the letter is to hold up before the eyes of the American people the spectacle of monopoly as the presumptive "bad boy" in the current economic picture. The fact that the New Deal itself contributed significantly to the spread of monopolistic practices, particularly price-fixing, through NRA, and has never until now taken any concrete steps to erase this part of the NRA heritage is not stressed in Administration quarters. Yet the letter is itself an implicit admission that mistakes have been made in that direction.

Whether it will lead to a truly aggressive campaign against monopolistic practices is not at all clear. This may depend perhaps on political exigencies. There is no apparent reason this morning for assuming a readiness at the White House to go a complete about-face from the conceptions of price controlling and planning which sided bigness.

But pressure in this direction has been steadily increasing ever since NRA was invalidated. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, has never wavered from his lifelong crusade against monopoly and kept the flag of the antitrust laws flying valiantly in the Senate throughout the entire Roosevelt Administration. He obtained the Roosevelt ear on the subject in Idaho during the President's fall trip West.

Anti-Monopoly Crusade

The President himself has been dropping hints of a revived anti-monopoly crusade for a long time. In Texas previous to the last election campaign he talked of the necessity of safeguarding "the yeomanry" of business and agriculture against big combinations. In his latest fireside talk he hinted that he might revive in some degree the fight against bigness in business which was the keynote throughout the entire Administration of his celebrated cousin and predecessor, President Theodore Roosevelt. But not until now, with the country beginning to feel the pinch of downward economic trend, has he taken any positive steps.

The extent to which living costs have been rising is indicated by the following table, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor based on actual average costs to wage earners and low-salaried workers:

Date	Average for all items
April 15, 1936	$80.6
July 15, 1936	83
September 15, 1936	83.4
December 15, 1936	83.4
March 15, 1937	83.8
June 15, 1937	84.5

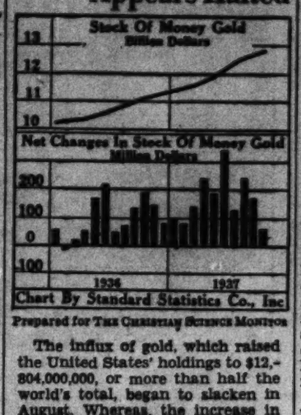
Factors in Rise

Among the factors which experts here consider have contributed to and accentuated the price rise during recent months are wage increases, higher freight rates, and the Miller-Tydings Bill passed by Congress last summer, which gave interstate validity to state price-maintenance statutes.

This last measure is blamed at the Federal Trade Commission for not only encouraging price-fixing but also for preventing consummation of several actions it had in the process against specific corporations for alleged anti-trust law violations. The measure is believed by the experts to have definitely restricted the scope of those original statutes against monopoly.

Senator Borah continues to demand a resharpening of those old instruments against bigness and a new attack on monopolies. The President's letter is perhaps a preliminary step in that direction in that it proposes to determine what monopolies are doing to the price level. But price raising was a major objective of the Administration for so long that Washington observers are cautious this morning about assuming how far the new policy will go.

Influx of Gold Appears Halted



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The influx of gold, which raised the United States' holdings to $12,804,000,000, or more than half the world's total, began to slacken in August. Whereas, the increase in monetary gold stock was at the rate of about $60,000,000 a week in the second quarter of 1937, the weekly average declined to approximately $30,000,000 in the third quarter, and the growth from foreign sources largely ceased by the middle of October. Of late some gold has been shipped abroad.

Over Half Billion Spent On WPA Goods Since '35

WASHINGTON (AP)—Purchases of materials, supplies and equipment for WPA projects since July, 1935, aggregate $503,681,761, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, announces.

Lumber has been the largest item of expense, amounting to $54,722,881. Purchases of cement, paving materials and textiles also ranked high on the list of expenditures.

Advertising Not Tax on Consumer, Declares Slocum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The advertising industry can and must meet the challenge of those who depict advertising as a tax on the ultimate consumer, George M. Slocum of Detroit, Mich., president of the Advertising Federation of America said here. Speaking at the A. F. A. Tenth District convention, Mr. Slocum claimed proof that advertising actually pays the consumer because, by increasing distribution, it makes possible for the average person in this country to be provided with former luxuries that are now accepted as necessities.

He did not not know of anything wrong with the American advertising system, but if there is a "legitimate fallacy" in the program, the speaker continued, "we must take steps to change it."

"Although there is nothing new in advertising, there is something new on the advertising horizon," Mr. Slocum declared. "We speak of it as consumer research or consumer reaction or consumer antipathy toward advertising. We are asked to believe that in the mind of the average consumer in America there lurks the feeling that he would like to shout 'Sure, it pays to advertise, but whom does it pay.' Sure, I know it pays the newspaper or magazine publisher, the radio station owner, the bill poster and the direct mail man, but does it pay me? I'm the consumer who pays finally for the article advertised.'

"If you are not convinced that advertising stands in danger, I ask you to make it your business to learn the facts. Only last month Roger Babson, before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, had this to say: 'If American industry will now take some of the money they are spending on advertising and apply it to higher wages, they will have less labor troubles and more left to their stockholders.' Could there be any more direct challenge to advertising than this blast which made the columns of hundreds of newspapers?

"I happened to be in Cincinnati, addressing the Advertising Club there, the day the Babson statement appeared, and I challenged Mr. Babson to prove that every dollar curtailed in advertising would not cost the laborers of this country a thousand dollars in lost production.

"We have got to answer the charge that advertising is a tax on everything the consumer buys, by proving that actually it cuts the cost of the manufacturer by increasing distribution."

Week's Brokers' Loans Show $8,000,000 Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $701,000,000. The week ended Nov. 17, and the total represented a decrease of $8,000,000 when compared with the last previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $951,000,000.

Volume of Retail Sales Still Holds Above Like 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Opening of Christmas gift and toy departments bolstered volume for many retailers during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. Jewelry, watches, sporting goods, cameras, pianos, radios, portable typewriters, and luggage were included in the early purchases. Heavy apparel also moved into prominence, together with underwear, winter hardware, oil burners, and furnace supplies. In furniture, broadloom carpets, and hard-surfaced floor-coverings, interest was revived; there was less demand for some types of electrical appliances. Buying of groceries declined, despite mark-downs on some items. Preparations for Thanksgiving entertaining were evident in the stronger call for china, silver, crystal, roasters, and kitchen utensils.

Trade Increases

"Spread of employment curtailment offset part of the advantage of seasonable weather," continues the survey, "as some of the leading centers of distribution were under the previous week's sales, the gain running barely to 1 to 3 per cent. For all districts the margins over last year's totals were clipped closer, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country averaging 3 to 12 per cent more than for the corresponding 1936 week. As more factories shifted to part-time rates, or shut down, the drop in the New England states left the range from even with 1936 to 4 per cent higher. While the jump over a year ago was lowered to 2 to 8 per cent for the East, at some cities there was a spurt in sales for the week.

"Lag in purchasing at most industrial cities made a poor showing for the Middle West, the abrupt drop shortening the rise from the 1936 retail sales to 4 to 12 per cent. Except in country districts, demand was sluggish in the Northwest, narrowing the spread over a year ago to 3 to 9 per cent. For the South the margin was trimmed to 5 to 12 per cent, as cotton returns were disappointing and factory employment declined. Unfavorable weather affected the Southwest, reducing the advantage to 10 to 18 per cent. With some cities below a year ago, as idleness increased in lumber mill and factory sections, the gain for the Pacific coast was down to 1 to 4 per cent.

Wholesale Buying Restricted

"Most of the principal wholesale markets recorded fewer orders than during the week preceding, although it was common knowledge that many stores were in need of a number of items to freshen stocks. Retail inventories in some sections of the country have been worked lower than would be safe for any abrupt upturn in consumption.

"Merchants have confined their coverings to urgent necessities, contending that prompt deliveries and current prices will be available for at least several months. Occupied at home with the inauguration of Christmas displays and Thanksgiving promotions, buyers' orders declined for the week, reducing to 5 to 10 per cent the gain over wholesale volume for the 1936 period," concludes the report.

Higher Ocean Tariff In Effect on Jan. 1

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—A 10 per cent increase in ocean freight rates from the United Kingdom to eastern Canada and United States ports, effective Jan. 1, is announced by the Transatlantic Conference.

Rates to North Pacific ports will be increased for most cargoes, the officials announced. The new rates will be adopted by the 15 lines embraced by the conference.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston — Tel. Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway, New York — Barclay 7-5540

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BRISTOL
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General Classified

REAL ESTATE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Model 4-room home; bargain for quick sale; $49.92 total monthly carrying charges; investigate. SCHAPPERT, 72 Waverly Ave., Bronxville Manor, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

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United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

Duncan Phyfe Kidney Seat
Ball feet, graceful, rare; sell reasonable. J. D. Derby, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—Westland Ave., 3 rooms, $50; Hemenway St., 4 rooms, $60; St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $47.50. Apply 78 Westland Avenue, or call KEN. 8335.

BROOKLINE, MASS. EXCLUSIVE SECTION
To sublet, three beautiful and comfortably furnished rooms with bath and kitchenette, fully equipped; in apartment hotel; unusual opportunity for anyone interested for a period of 4 months, beginning Dec. 1st. Tel. Mrs. Brown, Longwood 5756.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, hall; 4 or 5 months; all electric; car stop; $80; refs. BEA. 1396 or ASP. 9028.

UPPER apartment, 6 rooms, in 2-family house, sun porch, fireplace; good location; adults preferred. 158 Walter St., Roslindale, Mass. FAR. 0285.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON—3 rooms completely furn., including linen, silver and china; delightful 10 minute walk to The Mother Church; Dec. 1st for 2 or 3 months; $100 per month. Write Box R-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—New, modernistic, completely furn.; accommodate 4; $150 monthly; special season rate; Christian Scientists preferred. 901 2nd St., South.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

EXILED TO SUBURBIA? Protection and companionship for children without nursemaids; peaceful living for adults on enclosed acre garden near Washington Square, all transit lines; restricted quiet family community; sunny rooms, many windows. (1) Lower Duplex, very large living room opening on private garden, fireplaces, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, $185.00; (2) Upper duplex with balcony; huge studio room, dining seclusion, fireplace; 5 bedrooms, 2½ baths, $175; (3) Large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, $100. Just completed, 90 and 94 Macdougal Street, N. Y. C. Field, GRam. 7-8876. Dean, GRam. 7-2317.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 2701 Grand Concourse, Apt. 2K—Business lady, share apartment with lady; reasonable; convenient. Call evenings.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPEND Thanksgiving in the country! Old colonial house, steam heat, baths, fireplaces; best food; reasonable prices; Christian Scientists preferred. THE SWEDISH FARM, East Barrington, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 128 EAST 58th, N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers. Plaza 3-0997.

LOCKWOOD VOCATIONAL SERVICE
offers particular executives a constructive service which is helpful to employer and employee. 120 Tremont Street, Boston. HUBbard 6396. Opposite Park Street Church

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 9433.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 238-240 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

CHARLOTTE BURBANK, hairdressing, proven cosmetics, personal service. 52 Exchange St., Malden, Mass. MALden 3630.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER wanted, good cook, capable, cheerful, references. Write particulars, salary. Write Box B-93, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
For rent, luxuriously furnished winter or all year residence; four-master bedrooms, four baths, stately reception room, large living room with grand piano, dining room opening on terrace; upstairs sitting room, steam heat; garage; servants' quarters; lovely gardens; $2500 for season; special rates for yearly lease; references required.
THOMPSON-RYMAN REALTY CO.
46 Cathedral Place St. Augustine, Florida

Local Classified

United States and Canada

INSULATION

HOME INSULATION—Quickly and inexpensively applied by insulation experts; for free estimates call or write Paramount-Rich Corp., Flintkote Certified Insulators, 70 Needham St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. CEN. New. 3300.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NORMAN R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5400.

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Pfaff Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal,
Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

TAMPA, FLA., 906 So. Rome Ave.—"The Eagles Nest," vacation or rest; every convenience; daily, weekly; reasonable rates.

PIANOS FOR SALE

KNABE PIANO for sale; purchased 1930. 8 Garrison Street, Boston, Suite 302, 5:30 to 7:30 P. M., and Sunday afternoon.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURRELL, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove; Also 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $65
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St., Boston COM. 5500

ALLSTON, MASS., FACTORY
Corner Franklin and Braintree Streets; wooden building; nicely finished; 15,000 ft. floor space; sprinkler system; low rate insurance; oil steam heat; modern plumbing; electric current, lights; sale on easy terms; brokers protected. Owner, H. W. HEATH, Natick, Mass. Tel. Natick 318. Open daily 10 to 12.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Law School—12-room single house in first-class condition; all improvements; hot water heater; oil burner; will sell for $600 down and balance as rent; price exceptionally low. Telephone MR. CONWAY, TROwbridge 2278, or evenings, call KIRkland 0072.

HINGHAM COLONIAL
ALL GAS HOME
New Insulated, air-conditioned
Open for Inspection Sunday
Cushing Ave., Crow Point, Hingham, Mass.
D. Arthur Brown, 436 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
625 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 3222

MONEY available for real estate mortgages on a practical form. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Large 2-family; 7-8 rooms, hot water heat; garage; 6000 ft. land; ideal for professional man; will consider offer to settle estate. Somerset 0781.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Sunny warm room, next bath, 2nd floor; best of home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Rooms, single or double, with board; quiet private home; near transportation; garage. West Newton 0215.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

We wish to announce that

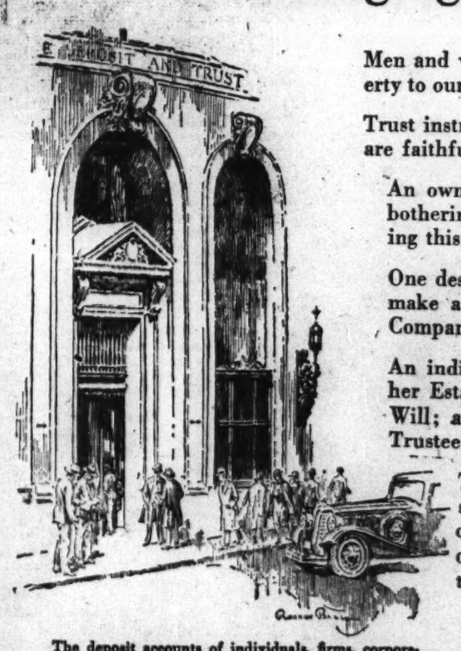
Mr. George Putnam

has this day retired from our firm as a General Partner to devote his time to the formation and management of a new type of investment fund.

November 20, 1937

TOWNSEND, ANTHONY AND TYSON
Established 1887
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
New York Curb Exchange (Assoc.)
30 State Street, Boston
BANGOR PORTLAND LEWISTON

More Than Half A Century Managing Property For Others



Men and women of means have been entrusting their property to our care for more than 50 years.

Trust instruments individually suited to the needs of owners are faithfully carried out:

An owner, wishing to retain control of property without bothering about details, may make an agreement appointing this Company as Custodian.

One desiring to provide a fund for a special purpose may make a Living or Voluntary Trust agreement, with this Company as Trustee.

An individual seeking competent management for his or her Estate may appoint this Company as Executor under Will; and if Testamentary Trusts are provided for, as Trustee under Will.

There are almost as many variations in fiduciary services as there are ownership situations. Each case is handled as a separate problem by our organization, applying the judgment of long and tested experience.

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

You are invited to confer with our officers respecting your problems of property management.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

JOIN THE RED CROSS THROUGH YOUR LOCAL CHAPTER

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Air Devices	1	1	1
100	Allied Intlinv pf(11c)	11½	11½	11½
100	Allied Intlinv pf	78½	78½	78½
100	Alum Co Am	15	15	15
100	Alum Goods (5⅝g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Am Airlines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Beverage	9	9	9
200	AmBoxBoard(1.85g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Am Capital A	1½	1½	1½
200	Am Centrifugal	20¼	20	20
1300	Am Cyan B (.80a)	23½	22	23½
2600	Am Gas&El (1.40)	26¼	24¼	25¾
100	Am G&E pf (6)	108	105	108
100	Am G&E pf (6)	28	28	28
100	Am Gen 6 nf (3)	11¼	11	11¼
100	Am Hard Rub	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Am Light & T (1.20a)	23½	23½	23½
1	Am Lt & T pf (1¼)	26	26	26
200	Am Maracaibo	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Am Meter (4g)	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Pneum	8	8	8
900	Am Republics (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
800	Am Sup Power	16½	16½	16½
100	Am Sup P pf	103½	103½	103½
40	Appal El P pf (7)	¾	¾	¾
100	Arctur Rad Tube	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3700	Ark Nat Gas A	6	6	6
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	4	4	4
1400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
600	As El Ind (.363g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Asso G&El A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Asso G&El pf	9½	9½	9½
30	All Cat Line Co .3g)	29	29	29
700	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
800	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Avery & Sons (.60g)	8	8	8
175	Babcock & Wil (4)	70	68	70
800	Baldwin Locp war	17½	17½	17½
100	Baldwin Locp pf	13½	13½	13½
200	Baldwin Rub (½g)	8	8	8
200	Bardstown D (.07½g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Barium Stn Stl	3	2½	2½
200	Bellanca Aire	1½	1½	1½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	7	6½	7
8	Bliss E W	1½	1½	1½
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Blumenthal(.85)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Bras T&T .90g)	4½	4½	4½
800	Bourjois	6	6	6
100	Breeze Corp	10	10	10
600	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Brill A	20¼	20	20
150	Brill pf	20¼	20¼	20¼
350	Br Am Oil epn(1.15g)	35	33	33
350	Brown Co pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Brown F&W (.60a)	40½	40½	40½
100	Buckeye P L (3¾g)	21½	21½	21½
100	Buf N&EP pf(1.68)	15½	14½	15½
300	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	20½	20½	20½
25	Can Car & Fdy pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Can Marc Wire	19	19	19
200	Carnation (1)	1½	1½	1½
100	Carnegie Met	27¾	26¼	27½
1900	Carrier Corp	14½	14½	14½
100	Casco Prod	23¼	23¼	23¼
800	Catalin Am	3¾	3¼	3¼
100	Cen & Sw Ut	12½	12½	12½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	32¾	32¾	32¾
1000	Cen St El	6	6	6
25	Cen St El 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
300	Centrif Pl (.40a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Chbr M W Strip (.80)	40	40	40
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	9½	9½	9½
100	Chi Riv & Mach	8	8	8
50	Chief Cons	36½	36	36
100	Childs pf	21¾	2	2
7000	Cities Service	24¾	23¼	24¾
3½500	Cit Serv pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Cit Serv \$3 pf	21¾	20½	20½
100	Clark Control (1½g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cleve Tract	2½	2½	2½
1200	Colon Develop	5¼	5	5¼
700	Colo Fuel & I war	50½	50½	50½
100	Colts Pat F (4g)	59¼	59¼	59¼
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	4¾	4¼	4¾
2800	Colum O & G	26	26	26
100	Comwlth Edis (1¼a)	28	28	28
800	Comwlth & So war	27	26	27
50	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	¾	¾	¾
400	Comm Wat Svc	12	12	12
100	Compo Sh M Mc (1a)	4½	4½	4½
1900	Cons2Colp Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Cons Gas Ut	14	14	14
100	Cont Oil Mex	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Cont Roll & Stl	8½	8	8
300	Cooper-Bess	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Corn Corp	2½	2½	2½
500	Creameries of Rey	2	1⅞	2
1600	Creole Petro	14	14	14
200	Cuban Pet pf (2½)	2½	2½	2½
1100	Curtiss Wr	7	7	7
200	Crocker Wh	5	5	5
100	Cuban-A C Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	Cunn Drug	5	5	5
200	Cur-Wright Flex	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Cuyamel Fruit (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Davenport Rub	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Day Gray Ir (.04)	19	19	19
1100	Deep Rock Oil (1½g)	20	20	20
25	Detroit Shoe p	6½	6½	6½
100	Detroit Steel	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Detroit Tex	3¼	3¼	3¼
2100	Distr Corp pf (3)	29½	28½	28½
300	Dist G&E 6% pf	22	22	22
100	Dist Seagram Corp	1	1	1
100	Dobeckmun Co	22	22	22
100	Dom Stk Gas A pf	22	22	22
100	Dow Chemical pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dow WashMB(3¾g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Duke Pr Rs Strs (1)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Duplex Elec (.035g)	1	1	1
100	Durham Hos (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Eagle Picher (.60)	32	32	32
100	Eastern Sh Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Eastern Util Assoc	4	4	4
100	Eaton Mfg Co (1.20)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Eaton Firem vtc (1)	7½	7½	7½
100	Eng Pub Ser pf	1	1	1
100	Enp Steel Corp	4	4	4
100	Enp Fraschini (.035g)	1	1	1
100	Fabcobs Co (2g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Fanas & Naum (.30g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Jonas & Land	29	29	29
600	Fed Compress	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Fed Water Sv A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Fenestra (.80g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	10	10	10
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	103	103	103
300	Lake Shore M (4a)	51½	51½	51½
200	Lefcourt Realty	3	2¾	3
100	Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
600	Lehigh C&N (.30)	¾	¾	¾
100	Leonard Oil	18	17½	18
700	Lion Oil Ref	11½	11½	11½
100	Lipton, T J (1)	2½	2½	2½
200	Lit Bros	7	7	7
900	Lockheed Aire	7½	7½	7½
900	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Long Is Lt	80	80	80
200	Long Is pf (7)	42	42	42
200	Long Is L pf B (6)	81½	82	82
100	Louis L&E (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lynch Corp	34	34	34
100	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	11	11	11
1300	Majestic Rad & T	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marlave Oil (1)	17	17	17
200	Marrison St Shov	5	5	5
200	Massey Harri a	6	6	6
100	Memph N Gas (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Merritt-C & S	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mesabi Iron	⅜	⅜	⅜
2100	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Michigan G&O	2	2	2
300	Mid Cit Pet B vtc	63	62	62
100	Midvale (3½g)	7	7	7½
100	Midwest Oil (1)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1700	Molybdenum	5	5	5
1300	Mount City Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mount Prod (.60)	13	13	13
100	Muskegon P Rg (2g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Murry O M (.90g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Nat Auto F new (¼h)	7	7	7
400	Nat Bellas Hess	3	2¾	2¾
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	22	22	22
100	Nat Oil Prod (2.10g)	62½	62½	62½
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	4½	4½	4½
100	Nat Rub Mch	2	2	2
100	Nat Service pf	1	1	1
1000	Nat Tunnel & Mines	11½	11	11½
400	N H Clock (1½)	50	58½	59
250	N J Zinc (4½g)	56	56	56
400	Newmont Min(3a)	56½	56	56½
200	N Y Merchand (.80a)	9¾	9¾	9¾
6000	Niag Hud Pow	6½	6	6½
350	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	32	32	32
100	Niles-Bem-P (2a)	4½	4½	4½
300	Noba Elec (.40g)	3	3	3
600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	38	37½	38
200	Nor Am L & P pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	7	7	7
3000	Nor Europ Oil	75	75	75
10	Nor I P\$ 7%pf(4%k)	13½	13	13½
200	Nor St P A	108½	108½	108½
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	7½	7½	7½
100	Okla Nat Gas	21½	21½	21½
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	25½	25½	25½
400	Oldetyme Dist	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1100	Pan-Am Air (¾g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
4200	Pantepec Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Pennroad (¼g)	4	4	4
200	Pa Wat & Pow (5½g)	68½	68½	68½
25	Pepperell (6a)	68½	68½	68½
100	Pfaelz T&H (.60)	3½	3½	3½
1000	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	10½	10½	10½
100	Pierce Govern (.50)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pines Winterfront	3	3	3
1000	Pioneer Gold (.40)	5½	5½	5½
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Pitts Forg	58	58	58
10	Pitts & Lake E(6⅝g)	79½	77	79½
400	Pitts Pl Gl (5½g)	8	8	8
200	Plough (.60)	3¼	3	3¼
200	Polaris Mng (.03g)	4	4	4
600	Powdrell&Alex (.50g)	6	6	6
100	Prosperity B	27½	27½	27½
100	P S Ind 97 pr pf	29½	29	29
200	Pug Sd P 95 20\$¼k	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Pug Sd P 96 pf	8	8	8
100	Pyrene (.40g)	10	10	10
150	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.20g)	30	30	30
200	Raym Conc pf (3)	¾	¾	¾
100	Red Bank Oil	5	5	5
200	Reiter-Foat	¾	¾	¾
100	Reynolds Inv	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Richmond Rad	13	13	13
100	Roesser & Pend(1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Rome Cable	1½	1½	1½
100	Roosevelt Fd	2½	2½	2½
100	Root Pet (1/g)	10	10	10
100	Root Pet pf (1.20)	7	7	7
800	Russeks F Ave (½)	9	9	9
1100	Russeks I & S	3½	3½	3½
100	Ryan Cons	1½	1½	1½
800	Ryerson & Haynes	3½	3½	3½
3200	St Regis Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Savoy Oil	27¾	27¾	28
100	Scoville Mfg (1½g)	18	18	18
100	Serrick Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Segal Lock	18½	18½	18½
200	Selby Shoe (1.60)	18½	18½	18½
200	Selected Indus	1½	1½	1½
200	Sel Ind (4l ct) (3½)	65	65	66
200	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	65	65	66
300	Seneca Copper	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Seton Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Sieversky Aire	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Shattuck Denn	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Shaw W&P (.80)	77	77	77
100	Shewin-Wms (4a)	106¾	106¾	106¾
130	Sherw-Wms pf (8)	2	2	2
100	Simmons H & P	5	5	5
200	Simplicity P (¼g)	225¼	225¼	225¼
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	5	5	5
200	Singer Ltd (.286g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Sonotone (.20g)	7	6¾	7
200	Soss Mfg (½a)	3	3	3
300	So Coast (.30g)	37½	37	37
200	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	26	26	26
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	23¾	23½	23½
300	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	7	7	7
900	Southld Roy (½g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Spenc Sh (1.20g)	16	16	16
100	Stand C&S (1.60a)	18	18	18
100	Std C&S cvpf (1.60)	17¼	16½	17½
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	8½	8½	8½
400	St Oil Neb (¼g)	23	22½	23
300	St Oil Ohio (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	St Pow&Lt	7	7	7
100	Stand Prod (1)	5	4¾	5
300	Stand Sil-Lead	5¼	4¾	5¼
100	Sterchi Br Strs	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sterl Alum Pr (.25g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	11½	11½	11½
50	Stetson JB) (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Stinnes (H)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Sunray Oil (½g)	5½	5½	5½
300	Taggart	¼	¼	¼
7700	TampaEl rt	11	11	11
100	Tastyeast A	1½	1½	1½
100	Taylor (K) Dist	17	17	17¾
100	Technicolor(½g)	17¾	5	5
300	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5	4½	4½
200	Texon Oil (.60)	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Thew Shovel	3	3	3
100	Tishman real	2½	2½	2½
300	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	37	37	37
50	Todd Ship (2)	¾	¾	¾
50	Tonopah Min	3	2¾	3
600	Trans-Lux (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Tri-Cont war	8½	8¼	8½
200	Tubize Chat	7	7	7
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	7½	7½	7½
100	Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Ulen & Co⅓% pf	13¼	14¼	14¼
100	Union Co Can (.80)	11	11	11
1700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	5½	5½	5½
9500	Unit Gas	1⅛	1	1⅛
600	Unit Gas war	88	88	88
600	Unit Gas pf (7)	37½	37½	37½
4100	Unit Lt & Pow A	27	27½	27
2100	Unit Lt & Pow pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unit Shipyards A	1	1	1
100	Unit Shipyards B	71	70½	72
75	Unit Shoe M (2½g)	39	39	39
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	11	11	11
100	U S Hoffman Mach	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	U S Hy & Ind Rub	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	U S Pipe & Fdy	35	35	35
200	U S Rub Recl	5½	5½	5½
10	U S Strs l pf	2¼	2	2
900	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Univ Corp vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Utah Idaho Sug (.15g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Util Power & Lt	16	16	16
50	Util P&L pf	2½	2½	2½
100	Valspar Corp vtc	32	32	32
25	Valspar pf (6)	14	14	14
100	Van Norm MT (1.60	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Venezuel Pet	7½	7½	7½
100	Vogt Mfg (1g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Wayne Knit M	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Wellington Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	76½	76½	76½
50	West Tex Ut \$6 pf(6)	2½	2½	2½
100	West Va C & C	37½	37½	37½
100	West Va Ex pf	20	20	20
100	West Tab & Sta (2)	4½	4½	4½
50	Wms Oil-O-Mat (¼g)	4¼	4	4¼
100	Williams (RC) (.45g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Will-Low Caf pf	12	12	12
100	Wilson Jones (¾g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Wolverine Port Cem	7½	7½	7½
11	Wright Harg (.40a)	15¾	15	15¾
700	Young Stl Door (¾g)	estimated		200,000

Total stock sales today estimated 200,000 shares. Year ago 293,110 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
5	Ala Pow 5s '46	100	100	100
5	Ala Pow 5s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Ala Pow 4½s '57	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106⅝	106⅝
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	78	78	78
3	Am Rad 4½s '47	105¼	105¼	105½
2	Appal El Pw 5s '56	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
14	Ark P&L 5s '56	90	90	90
28	As Gas&E 5s '53	38¾	37	38¾
1	As G&E 5½s '38IC	63	63	63
13	As G&E 5s '50	31¼	30	31¼
51	As G&E 5s '68	30	28½	30
10	As G&E 4½s '49C	29	27½	29
3	As T&T 3½s '56 A	74	73½	74
7	Bell Tel L 6s '50	64½	64½	64½
5	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
5	Birm El 4½s '68	84⅝	83½	83½
2	Can Pac 6s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103	103	103
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	92	92	92
9	Cen P&L 5s '56	87½	86¼	87
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	69¼	69¼	69¼
25	Cen St El 5½s '54	41	39½	40½
14	Cen St El 5s '48	42	41	41
3	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	43¾	42½	42½
3	Cin Gt Ry&USY 5s '40	106⅛	105⅞	106½
2	Cin St Ry 5½s'52	90	89½	90
1	Cin St Ry 5s '52	57	55	57
24	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	94⅝	94	94
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	100½	100½	100½
6	Cit S P&L 5½s'49	82½	82½	82½
18	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	83	50	53
1	Comw Ed 5s '54	112⅝	112½	112¾
15	Comwl Ed 3¾s'65H	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Comw Ed 4s 81F	105	104¾	105
6	Comwl Ed 3¾s'65A	102⅝	102½	102½
8	Comw Subs½s'48A	62	62	62
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	62	62	62
3	Commu P&L 5s '57	96	96	96
3	Commu P Svc5s'60A	76¾	76¾	76¾
37	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	101⅝	101½	101½
10	Del Tl Pow 5½s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106	106	106
2	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	76½	76	76½
2	East G&F 4s '56 A	67	65	67
51	Elec P&L 5s 2030	87¾	86½	87¾
6	Empire Dis 5s '52	79½	78½	79½
11	Emp O & R 5½s '42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	87	86½	86½
15	Fla P&L 5s '54	102¾	102½	102¾
3	Gatin F 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Gatin P 6s '41	74½	74	74½
2	Gen Pub Ut 4½s '58	86	86	86
3	Geo Pow 5s '57	38½	38¼	38½
3	Guar Inc 5s '48 A	96¼	96¼	96¾
1	Hous Gulf G 6½s'43	62	62	62
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	107½	107½	107½
6	Ill Nor Ut 5s '54	87¾	86½	87
12	Ill Pow & L 5½s '56 C	77	77	77
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	97	96	96
5	Ill Pow & L 6s '53	87½	90¾	90¾
5	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	87½	87	87½
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	87	87	87
1	Ind Svc 5½s '63 A	50½	50½	50½
1	Indianapls Gas 5s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Ind P & L 5s '57 A	107½	106½	106½
5	Int Salt 5s '51	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	Inters Pow 5s '52	42	41¼	42
13	Inters Pow 5s '57	71	71	71
5	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	66½	64½	66½
9	Inters P Svc 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Jer C P&L 4½s '61 C	99½	99½	99½
4	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	79	79	79
5	Ky Util 5s '59 I	78	78	78
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	99¼	99¼	99¼
31	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	104½	104	104½
8	Lou P&L 5s 57	99¾	99¼	99¼
3	Marion Res F 4½s 52	84	84	84
4	Memph P&L 5s 48	100¼	99¾	100¼
18	Minn P&L 5s 55	73	72¾	73
3	Miss Pow 5s 55	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Mont-Dak P5½s44	68½	68½	68½
3	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	75	73	73
3	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	84½	83	84½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	84	82½	84
4	N Eng G&E 5s 47	84	84½	84½
1	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	82¾	82½	82½
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	77	77	75
1	N Or Pr S 4s 49 A	90½	90¼	90½
4	N Or Pr S 5s 42 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	NY Pow&Lt4½s67	96	96	96
9	NY St E&G 4½s80	85½	84	85½
2	Nor Am L&P5½s54	40	40	40
4	Nor Con Ut5½s48A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Nor Ind G&E 5s '52	99	98½	98½
8	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '60	99	99	99
3	Nor Ind Pb Se '60C	93¼	93¼	93¼
16	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	104½	103½	103½
9	Ogden Gas 5s '45	85½	85½	85½
3	Okla Nat Gas 5s '40	115¾	115¼	115¾
1	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	64¾	63¾	64¼
12	Pac P&Ls 5s '55	88½	88	88
1	Penn Con P&L 4½s '77	88½	88	88
1	Pen El 6s '71 F	85	85	85
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '39	86½	86	86½
13	Pro GasL&C 4s 81B	84½	84	84½

SEC Policing, Not Advisory Agency, Says Saperstein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In the last analysis, the investor himself must take all responsibility for his stock market operations, David Saperstein of New York and Washington, director of the Securities & Exchange Commission's trading and exchange division, told the Philadelphia Association of Security Salesmen, at the University Club here.

The Commission is not empowered to interfere with the normal function of the law of supply and demand as it affects prices of securities, he declared.

Deleterious Elements Absent

Mr. Saperstein obviously was replying to some of the criticism of the activities of government regulation of the security markets which followed the sharp break in values last month. He classed himself among those "who believe that the current situation is devoid of many of the elements conducive to a major recession, that the prospect for the near future is far from hopeless and that the securities business has sufficient virility and resilience to adjust itself to whatever conditions the future has in store."

In answer to a question he said the SEC had formulated and now was studying a ruling designed, if possible, to eliminate the so-called "no man's land" existing between the existing rules of the commission. He also said the SEC was seeking a way to simplify the prospectus concerning new issues of securities.

Future of Security Business

Discussing what he thought the future held for the securities business, Mr. Saperstein said in part:

"It is easy to over-emphasize the importance of the commission's part in the picture. Its activities, as I see them, are addressed primarily to the rules under which the business is or should be conducted. These activities are bound, in a measure, to affect subsequent developments in the industry.

"The responsibility for appraising the value of a security and for judging whether its market price truly reflects that value devolves on the investor. He has the burden and the privilege of deciding whether to buy it or sell it or leave it alone. He is the focal point of the entire investment system. His judgment may be sound or it may be unsound, but in a democratic society it is a final judgment.

"The task of government is to protect the investor from forces which tend to distort or confuse his judgment. This is not accomplished by substituting the judgment of an administrative agency for his own. The approach is rather to make available to him accurate and comprehensive information from which he may, if he chooses, reach an enlightened conclusion and to banish from the market place such factors as fraud, manipulation and excessive speculation which serve to corrupt his judgment or to subjugate it to unwholesome influences of false hope, despair, rashness and panic."

Easing Laws Seen As Business Key

NEW YORK (AP)—Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corp., predicts business will experience a pronounced revival if the Government eases up on some of the laws which affect industry.

Speaking before the New York Stock Exchange Institute the executive declared that "if Congress will modify legislation which experience has shown to be faulty, and then tell business that here is a definite program on which it may proceed for three years, I believe American business will go

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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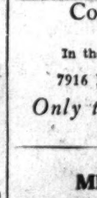
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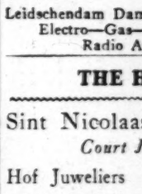
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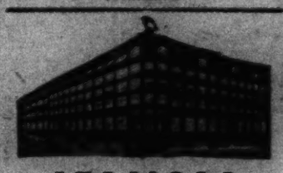

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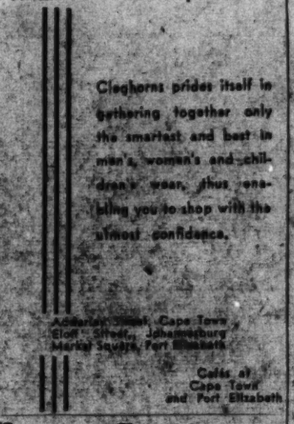

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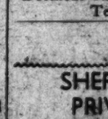

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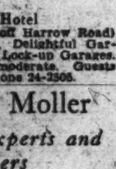

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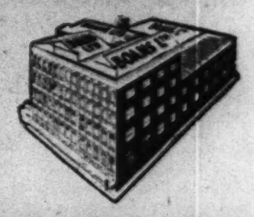

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Hurricane' a High Wind Even for Hollywood Gales

The Barrier (Paramount)—Leo Carrillo is splendid as Poleon, the heroic French-Canadian trapper-trader whose selfless devotion to the heroine is climaxed when he saves her from the villain's lieutenant and gives her up to the hero. Tall trees, high skies and massive mountains surround the tale of the girl who finds out that she isn't a half-breed after all. Jean Parker, Andy Clyde, James Ellison, Otto Kruger, Robert Barrat.—Family.

The Great Garrick (Warner Bros.)—David Garrick, we are told, turned the tables on a group of actors at the Comédie Française who had plotted to send what they assumed to be a braggart Englishman back home frightened and humiliated. There was also a starry-eyed young woman who happened by and whom the actor mistook as part of the plot. It all adds up to good fun with Brian Aherne satirizing the bravura style to a nicety. Screenplay by Ernst Vajda, direction by James Whale. Olivia de Havilland, Edward Everett Horton, Melville Cooper, Lionel Atwill, Luis Alberni, Marie Wilson, Etienne Girardot—Adults and young people.

Hold 'Em, Navy (Paramount)—The hero doesn't win the Army-Navy game in the last minute of play. He doesn't even get into the game at all. Which shows much more originality than we expect of these late season screen football classics. Navy life seems to consist chiefly of romantic rivalry and enough talk about "tradition" to impress the youngsters, all done in an entertaining fashion. Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle, John Howard, Elizabeth Patterson, Benny Baker.—Family.

The Hurricane (United Arists)—"Master showman" seems an almost picayune description of Samuel Goldwyn after the latest evidence. It is a titanic spectacle, climaxing a good romantic melodrama of the South Seas. Terangi, imprisoned in Tahiti for hitting a white man, escapes, sails 600 miles in a small canoe and reaches home in time to battle the hurricane, which destroys his island. Good as they are, acting and story succumb to the hurricane, a masterpiece of illusion.—Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey.—Family.

It's Love I'm After (Warner Bros.)—On the eve of their much-postponed marriage, a matinée idol deserts his leading woman to spend a weekend in the country disillusioning an infatuated young woman. The ridiculous situations are concocted and played with wit and the results are genuinely funny until the rather weak ending. Leslie Howard seems to revel in the role of a ham with a sense of humor. Surrounding performances are up to snuff and the comedy moves well. Bette Davis, Eric Blore, Olivia de Havilland, Patric Knowles, George Barbier, Spring Byington.—Adults and young people.

Live, Love, and Learn (MGM)—Amusing in a mild way. Robert Montgomery as one of those young artists (are there any others?) who loses his head and his integrity with success, forgets his faithful wife and his faithful comic friend under the lure of a praying mantis disguised as a social butterfly. Or have you heard that one before? In the end he sobers up and goes back to his Greenwich Village garret. Robert Benchley, Helen Vinson—Adults and mature young people.

Mayerling (Pax)—A fine blending of talents has gone into the retelling of a historical tragedy. Without being maudlin, the French film makers have intensified the poignancy of the story of Archduke Rudolph of Austria and Baroness Marie Vetsera. There is something transcending about the portrait of an innocent yet completely understanding young girl of 17 by Danielle Darrieux, and Charles Boyer is at his brooding best as the Archduke. A fast-moving story has been expertly directed by Anatole Litvak, with a score by Arthur Honegger. Suzy Prim, Jean Dax, Gabrielle Dorziat, Debucourt, Vladimir Sokoloff, André Dubosc.—Adults and mature young people.

Madame X (MGM)—With a catch in its throat and a tear in its eye, MGM retells the old, old story of the erring wife, the cruel husband, the son who must never know, the aged mother who hides her identity when defended on a murder charge by her boy. The sound engineers, we understand refuse responsibility for those creaking noises. Gladys George (in a good performance), Warren William, Reginald Owen, John Beal—Adults.

The Westland Case (Universal)—Justice is wrought by an alcoholic sleuth in one of those mystery thrillers. Preston Foster, Frank Jenks, Carol Hughes.—Adults.

Some Blondes Are Dangerous (Universal)—The producers, authors, and players have managed to pump some life into the chestnut about the ups and downs of a prize fighter. Barring the distaste which some have for this type of entertainment, it is a fairly good melodrama. Nan Grey, William Gargan, Noah Berry Jr., Dorothea Kent.—Adults and young people.

West of Shanghai (Warner Bros.)—This has nothing to do with the current war. It is a melodrama about a war lord who uses ruthless methods against his foes but is a softy when it comes to his friends and the ladies. Fairly good of its kind. Boris Karloff, Beverly Roberts, Ricardo Cortez.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Heidi," "Tales from the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Day at the Races."

Adults and Young People: "Lancer Spy," "The Perfect Specimen," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dinner at the Ritz," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

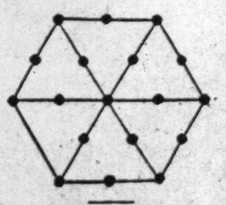
Cryptogram

It's a Fact!—A fact about a widely used type of fuel. With this as a hint, try solving today's cryptogram:

SECNATBU TC EB URFIUDUAH ONDXNCTFU CNAGFTNB ONBFETBTBS DNIU FYEB NBU FZNGCEBV VTJJUIUBF CGQCFEBOUC.

Arranging the Numbers

Try arranging the numbers from 1 to 19, inclusive, on the sides of the 6 triangles which form the hexagon below, and also on their common vortex, so that each side of each triangle will total 22.



Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 8-letter words from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

A G I L L N S Y

What Are the Numbers?

The sum of two numbers is 82. The sum of their square roots is 10. What are the numbers?

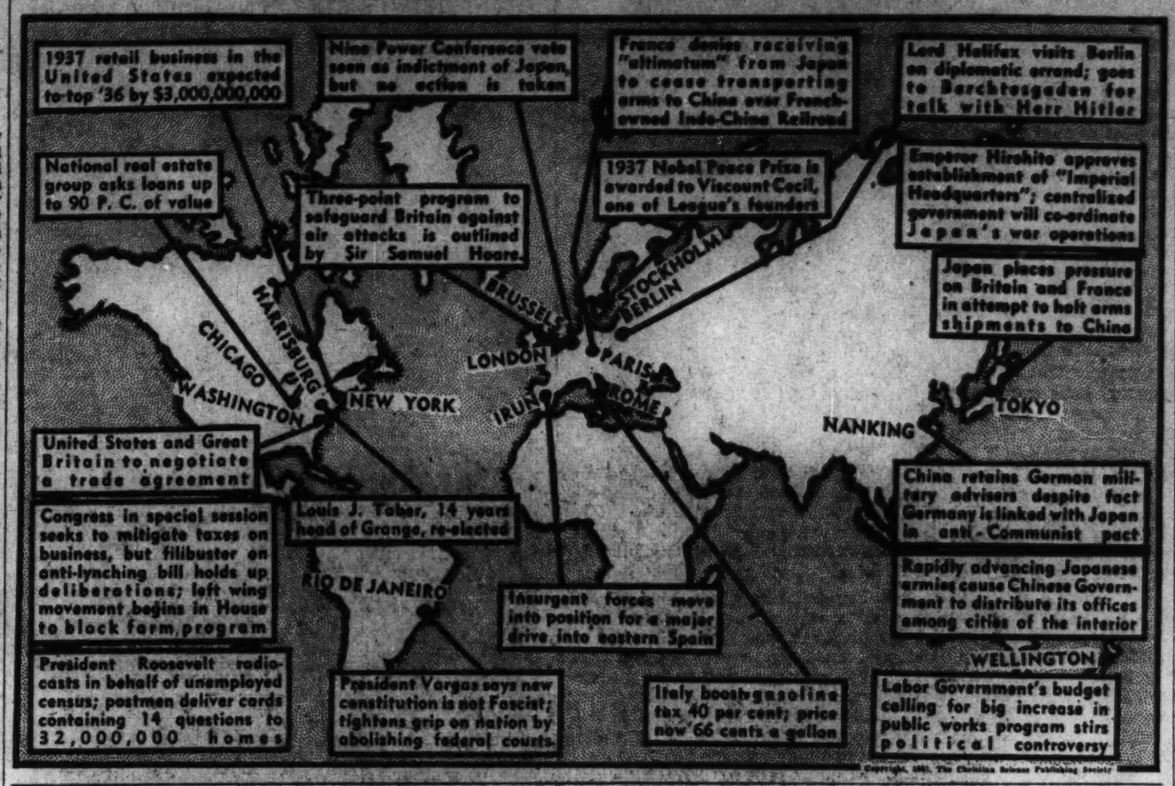
A Game of Authors

The names of 10 well-known authors have been divided and mixed up a bit. Can you match each pair correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	Sinclair	Millay	
2	Willa	Dreiser	
3	Eugene	Lewis	✓
4	Edna	Santayana	
5	Robert	Cabell	
6	Theodore	Benet	
7	James	O'Neill	
8	George	Cather	
9	Stephen	Adams	
10	James	Frost	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


1937 retail business in the United States expected to top '36 by $3,000,000,000
Nine Power Conference vote seen as indictment of Japan, but no action is taken
France denies receiving "ultimatum" from Japan to cease transporting arms to China over French-owned Indo-China Railroad
Lord Halifax visits Berlin on diplomatic errand; goes to Berchtesgaden for talk with Herr Hitler
National real estate group asks loans up to 90 P. C. of value
Three-point program to safeguard Britain against air attacks is outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare.
1937 Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to Viscount Cecil, one of League's founders
Emperor Hirohito approves establishment of "Imperial Headquarters"; centralized government will co-ordinate Japan's war operations
Japan places pressure on Britain and France in attempt to halt arms shipments to China
HARRISBURG
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
BRUSSELS
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
IRUN
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
NANKING
TOKYO
United States and Great Britain to negotiate a trade agreement
Congress in special session seeks to mitigate taxes on business, but filibuster on anti-lynching bill holds up deliberations; left wing movement begins in House to block farm program
Louis J. Taber, 14 years head of Grange, re-elected
China retains German military advisers despite fact Germany is linked with Japan in anti-Communist pact
RIO DE JANEIRO
Insurgent forces move into position for a major drive into eastern Spain
Rapidly advancing Japanese armies cause Chinese Government to distribute its offices among cities of the interior
WELLINGTON
President Roosevelt radiocasts in behalf of unemployed census; postmen deliver cards containing 14 questions to 32,000,000 homes
President Vargas says new constitution is not Fascist; tightens grip on nation by abolishing federal courts.
Italy boosts gasoline tax 40 per cent; price now 66 cents a gallon
Labor Government's budget calling for big increase in public works program stirs political controversy
Copyright, 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Say You Is Out

Hurry an' Worry, dey's two little imps,
De chillun ob ole Massah Fear;
Dey will try mighty hard in yo' plans to put crimps,
So bar yo' door tight when dey's near!

Hurry an' Worry may knock at yo' do.'
But ob co'se you can say you is out.
An' so, by-em-by, dey won't visit no mo.'
Den you'll win, chile, dere won't be a doubt.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Key Tags

A man has made ingenious identification tags for keys, using aluminum strips about two or three inches long. With metal alphabet stencils he letters on the tags such information as: "Cellar Door," "Garage," "Closet," "Tool Chest," and any other identification information one might need or suggest.

The tags have two holes, one in each end—for key and hanger. Such tags are useful about the house, store, or factory; and anyone might earn extra money making and offering them for sale for a small sum.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Adams' Companion

To John Quincy Adams, the Bible was a constant companion, not only in his private life but in his public career as well.

Speaking of the Book of Books one day, he said, "It is not so much praiseworthy to be acquainted with, as it is shameful to be ignorant of it."

Quotation for Today

THE man who does not look up will look down, and the spirit which does not dare to soar is destined to grovel.—Lord Beaconsfield.

In Lighter Vein

Overheard in Hollywood

A man went into a pet shop to buy a parrot.

"Here is a fine talking bird," said the assistant. "For years he was the companion of a big movie producer—weren't you, Polly?"

"Yes, sir!" shrilled the parrot. "Yes, yes, yes, yes. Yes, indeed! You're absolutely right. Yes, sir!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Perfectly

"Parlez-vous français?"

"Huh?"

(Slowly and distinctly) "Parlez-vous français?"

"I don't quite understand."

"Do you speak French?"

"Oh yes—yes, of course."

Actually

Actor: "What about the salary?"

Manager: "Suppose we call it $250 a week?"

Actor: "All right."

Manager—Of course you understand that $250 a week is merely what we call it—you will get $25."—Grit.

Clean-Up Campaign

Mayor: "I've never seen the park so littered with paper as it is this morning. How do you account for it?"

Park Keeper: "The council had leaflets distributed here yesterday asking people not to throw their paper about."—Our Empire.

—Tit-Bits

Lady: "Yes, that's the man—I'd swear to it—but he was a lot taller and thinner."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grateful Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The gnomon on the Sundial indicates it is high time to record the sunny hours of a mother's unselfed service to her family. This account is not the isolated "one in a million," but in a general way seeks to honor the countless godly women who sacrifice personal desires on the altar of family welfare. Routine indeed, yea, unheralded, may be the homely tasks of meal preparation, dishwashing, the hearing of hopes and plans and prayers, without thought of recompense, vacation, or even recognition.

This particular mother was left a widow in the springtime of marital happiness, with a brood of five fledglings to be made ready for life's purposes. This tireless worker, sustained by spiritual energies, has fulfilled her mighty duty with joyous self-immolation. Hers has not been the pampered pathway of material ease; but sons and daughters performing worthy vocations are her diadem in the autumn of her experience.

These precious mothers in Israel may not visibly wear the laurel of renown, nor may their grand works be proclaimed from the housetops, but in the record of Christly accomplishments on earth, there is forever recorded this benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant . . . enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abate—*A-bate'* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

The original but now obsolete significance of this word was "to beat down"; and in this it agreed with its Old French parent, *abatre* (from Latin *ad*, "to," and *battuere*, "to beat"). However, the word now has three common meanings: (1) "to grow less" ("Sin and sickness will abate"), (2) "to make less" ("He abated the taxes"), and (3) "to put an end to" ("Cities are planning to abate the smoke nuisance").

Albeit—Three syllables, *awl-be'-it*. Means "even though."

Alias—There is no stress whatever on the third syllable, in which the vowel is clipped quite short (almost obscured), *ay'-lih-as*.

The Latin *alias*, "otherwise" (*alius*, "another"), was taken bodily into English; and we use it in the sense of "otherwise called."

Alterative—*Awl'-ter-ay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable).

While an alterative (Latin *alter*, "other") may be anything which changes something (makes it otherwise), but without destruction of the identity of the thing altered, the word is specifically applied to a remedy or treatment which induces a change and restores healthy functions.

"Alterative" may also be used as an adjective ("alterative effect") in the sense of "causing an alteration," or, specifically, "changing a morbid state into one of health."

Beelzebub—*Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in debate, second *e* and the *u* short).

Concourse (Prov. 1:21)—*Kon'-korse* (first *o* short, second long).

Renders *hamah*, a primitive Hebrew root which, like our "hum," phonetically designates a sound of tumult or clamor, and also a place of much din.

Consummation—*Kon-suh-may'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

When a project has been consummated, or has reached its consummation, it has been brought to its highest development; and this is a rather literal following of the Latin roots *cum*, "together, with," and *summa*, "highest." A consummation, then, is an end or a goal, a completion or highest achievement.

Dementia—The latest Webster's still records a preference for four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a*.

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind." Of course, dementia would be an anomaly in the infinity of Mind.

Despoil—*De-spoil'*.

The Latin roots *de*, "fully," and *spoliare*, "to strip, rob," impart to our word a sense of utter spoliation—a violent stripping of belongings.

Embodiment—*Em-bod'-ih-ment*.

That which is embodied is literally invested with a body; for "embody" was coined by adding French *em* (for Latin *in*), "in," to the English "body." And embodiment is either the act or state of being embodied.

Emanation—*Em-a-nay'-shun*.

Whatever emanates (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow") from something, literally flows out from it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source; and the emanation therefore partakes of the nature and quality of the source.

Ezekiel—Three syllables.

Hydra—*Hi'-dra* (*i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

According to Greek mythology, the Hydra ("water snake") was a many-headed monster which Hercules was directed to slay. As fast as one head was cut off, however, two grew in its place. Iolaus was finally called in; and he seared the stump and roots with a firebrand after each head was removed.

Incidentally, Webster's has an enlightened note referring to "hydra": "Hence, a multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort; as, the hydra of error."

Hypnotism—*Hip'-no-tizm*.

Our word is derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," and is applied to the process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions.

It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

Inanity—*In-an'-ih-tih*.

The Latin adjective *inanis* was applied to that which was void or empty; and our adjective "inane" has covered even more ground, it being commonly used in the sense of "void of sense or intelligence; silly; characterless." The noun "inanity" has a number of related meanings, among them: "emptiness; senselessness; flimsiness; triviality." The word betokens a lack of substance.

Mesmer, mesmerism—*Mes'-mer* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*); but, preferably, *mez'-mer-izm*. Note that "mesmeric" is pronounced preferably *mez-mehr'-ik*.

Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815) was an Austrian physician who became interested in astrology, and imagined that the stars exerted an influence on mortals—the influence he first assumed to be due to electricity, and then to magnetism. He concluded then that stroking the body with magnets would heal; but he dropped this method after observing a cure seemingly effected by manipulation.

He then came to believe that some occult power resided in him to influence others. This power, combining with the force which he said permeated the universe, supposedly acted on the nervous system of a patient.

Michael—The Biblical name is pronounced *Mi'-kay-el*.

Necromancy—*Nek'-ro-man-sih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word came to us through the Latin from Greek *nekromanteia*, which was applied to the alleged art of summoning the departed to interrogate them regarding the future (*nekros*, "corpse," and *manteia*, "divination").

The black art of necromancy came to be known as "the black art" due to confusion with the Latin *niger*, "black"; in fact, the Late Latin spelling of Latin *necromantia* was *nigromantia*. But the so-called art of revealing the future by supposed communication with the departed is but a snare and a delusion, as are other forms of sorcery and enchantment.

Occultism—The accent is on the second syllable *uh-kul'-tizm* (the first syllable is really a clipped-short *o*, but *uh* is a reasonably close phonetic representation of this sound).

That which is occult is hidden to the eye or understanding; it is concealed, secret, mysterious. "Occultism," then, indicates occult theory or practice; "the belief," as Webster's puts it, "in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control."

The word is derived from the Latin *occultus*, "hidden," past participle of *occulere*, "to cover over"—a combination of *ob*, "over, upon," and *celare*, "to hide." (Note that the Anglo-Saxon *helan*, from which we derive "hell," is allied to Latin *celare*, both being formed from the same base, *kel*, "to hide.")

Occultism, we conclude, depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in the light.

Rahab—*Ray'-hab*.

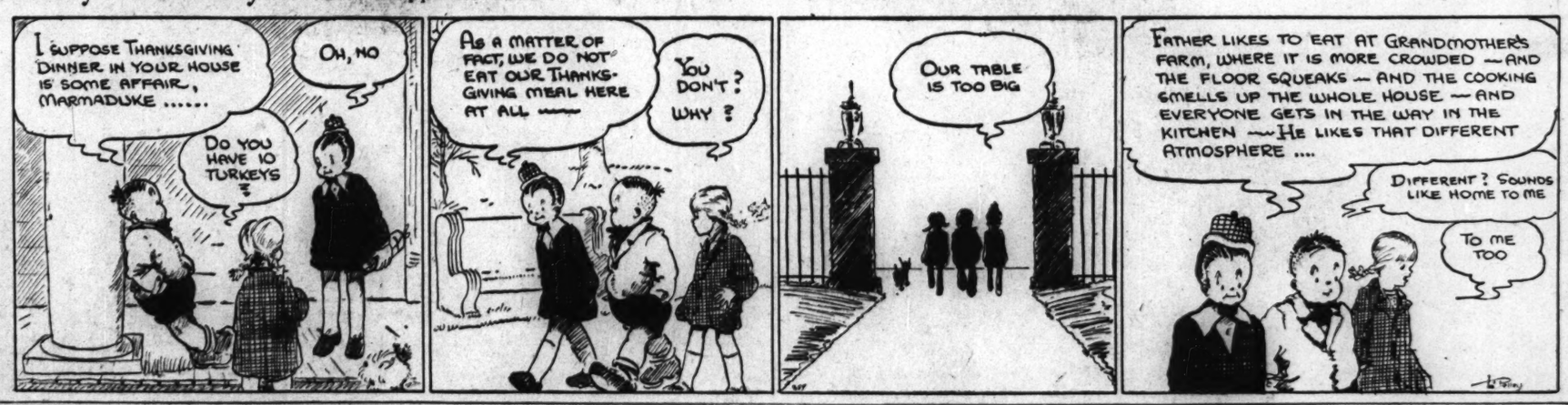
Roosevelt—*Ro'-zeh-velt* (*o* long, first *e* obscured as in *maker*, second short—almost *Roze'-velt*).

Theodicy—*The-od'-ih-sih* (*th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in *debate*, *o* and *i*'s short).

This word was coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, who used the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," to express "the rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting moral evil so that good might stand out by contrast.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happiness Counts*

By Le Pelley


I SUPPOSE THANKSGIVING DINNER IN YOUR HOUSE IS SOME AFFAIR, MARMADUKE .....
OH, NO
DO YOU HAVE 10 TURKEYS ?
AS A MATTER OF FACT, WE DO NOT EAT OUR THANKS-GIVING MEAL HERE AT ALL ——
YOU DON'T ? WHY ?
OUR TABLE IS TOO BIG
FATHER LIKES TO EAT AT GRANDMOTHER'S FARM, WHERE IT IS MORE CROWDED — AND THE FLOOR SQUEAKS — AND THE COOKING SMELLS UP THE WHOLE HOUSE — AND EVERYONE GETS IN THE WAY IN THE KITCHEN — HE LIKES THAT DIFFERENT ATMOSPHERE ....
DIFFERENT ? SOUNDS LIKE HOME TO ME
TO ME TOO

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Custodian of the Key*

By The Hagers

AMONG THE REEDS I SAW A CRAB IN CONVERSATION WITH A DAB
"GOOD-DAY! I'M LOOKING FOR A KEY" "HOW FORTUNATE THAT YOU ASKED ME;
FOR I'M CUSTODIAN, YOU KNOW, OF EVERYTHING THAT'S DROPPED BELOW—
MUSEUM
THE ODDS AND ENDS OF THIS AND THAT. THIS KEY," HE SAID, "WAS DROPPED BY FAT."

Brevities

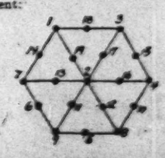
Los Angeles Times: A panhandler on the streets of Chicago wears a gardenia. Presumably a diplomat from one of the hard-up countries, boring from within.

St. Louis Star-Times: Anti-freeze: A mixture you pour into the radiator to leak out at the hose connections.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Gasoline is an extremely composite solution containing more than one thousand different substances.

Arranging the Numbers: Here is one arrangement:



Letter Juggling: Sallying, signally.

What Are The Numbers?: 81 and 1.

A Game of Authors: Sinclair Lewis; Willa Cather; Eugene O'Neill; Edna Millay; Robert Frost; Theodore Dreiser; James Adams; George Santayana; Stephen Benet; James Cabell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Asking the Economists About Business

THE poll of the members of the American Economic Association which the Monitor presents in this issue is not intended to be "the last word" either on the present trade recession or on the methods that should be adopted to overcome it. It represents rather a summing up of economic opinion. In certain quarters it is the fashion to deride such opinion. But a society which does not seek to use the services of those who make economics a constant study will never attain the maximum of material welfare.

And yet economists would be the last to give ex cathedra conclusions. They themselves call economics an inexact science. It necessarily must be since it seeks to explain and assess a complex of decisions, arrived at by millions of individuals. Such knowledge does not all come within the ken of the economist, nor, indeed, of any practitioner of the natural sciences.

One of the leading experts on the business cycle was the Swedish economist, Wicksell. "The real cause of boom and slump," he says, "lies in the irregularity of technical progress and the influence of psychological elements." Psychological elements! Thus a mental condition as much as an economic condition determines economic behavior. In the words of Prof. D. H. Robertson, we can have "panic in the midst of prosperity," as, for instance, when people start to hoard income when they see the paper value of their capital shrink.

In our poll there is the material to combat this mental disturbance. In the opinion of the vast majority of the members of the American Economic Association, America is not standing on the brink of a major depression. Furthermore, recovery can be recaptured by wise government policy. This view, it will be noticed, does not square with that of the President, who, in his message to Congress, recently put the onus of anti-depression action upon business. The economists, however, plead for government restoratives, and these are within the competence of the special session of Congress to legislate. They have overwhelmingly to do with the revision of taxation and the balancing of the budget. For our part we would also echo Professor Sprague's view that business has a duty in connection with its price policy.

The two restoratives commended to government may seem to cancel each other. Budget balancing is deflationary. Tax revision as meant by the economists is reflationary in the sense that it would encourage private enterprise. Nevertheless, according to our contributors, budget balancing would reinforce tax revision by encouraging private enterprise. A forced recovery sank into relapse as soon as the state ceased to prop it up on government borrowing. It is hoped now that recovery will be enabled to get its new start on its own feet, though, if the setback gets any worse, there will be no option but to support the victims of it.

Experience in late years with a government managed recovery will make the thoughtful reconsider some of the economic theories which animated it. One is that private enterprise is the sole function of consumer spending. The theory is that if the people had plenty of money, all would be well. What do we find? Our financial pages still show retail sales at record heights—evidence, surely, that the people have had an increasing amount of purchasing power. Yet, side by side with these reports, are items recording the steep falling off in business spending. It would seem that other elements in addition to high purchasing power are needed to keep the economic system in balance.

Recent contributions to economic science might be helpful in formulating a fresh approach. One is a report of a study in business cycles appearing in the Harvard Review of Economic Statistics. This shows the same phenomenon we have today—that in the recessions of 1923-24 and 1926-27 there was an "almost complete absence of a drop in retail sales." The report concludes, "The problem of stabilizing business may be described as the problem of keeping the technical position of business strong." What this means is, for one thing, the discouragement of a hand-to-mouth attitude by business men. This is what is happening today.

The bulk of the members of the American Economic Association think that the twenty-four-hour attitude of government makes for a twenty-four-hour attitude by business, though they don't put it that way. What many of them call for is a clarification of the government attitude to business. For, as Prof. D. H. Macgregor, in his "Enterprise, Purpose and Profit," says, "Private enterprise would break down if it produced risk and disorganization out of proportion to cheapness and inventive capacity."

Stop-Lights for Drunken Driving

Massachusetts's registrar of motor vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, has added weight to the unexpectedly light sentence imposed on a Lowell driver who, while drunk, killed two persons with his car. The registrar has very properly revoked for life the driver's license.

One potential menace to human life on the highways is thereby removed. But every driver who drinks adds to the potential menace called drunken driving. No matter how good his intentions, how well disciplined his appetite, any drinker who drives imposes on society a risk which many people think it should not accept.

People who follow things through to "logical conclusions" say drinking drivers must either give up motoring or give up drink. There is little evidence they are ready to do either. Nevertheless, sentiment is stirred now by the case at Lowell. When indignation subsides it may leave an interest sufficiently intent and active to produce proposals for mitigating the risks imposed on every person by the companionship of liquor with gasoline.

To stimulate discussion that may lead to sound measures for meeting the menace, the Monitor invites its readers to submit specific proposals to its letters-to-the-editor column, and offers three examples rather as "spark strikers" than as immediately practicable suggestions.

1. Licenses to operate motor vehicles might be made available only to pledged non-drinkers. The licenses need not run for an entire year as they do now, nor need the pledge exceed the time limit of the license.
2. Or, licenses for drinkers might be of a different color from those of non-drinkers.
3. Or, as in states where windshield labels are required to signify that cars have been tested for mechanical reliability, labels might also be required on cars, whose owners may at times impair their personal reliability.

The drinking section of the motoring public is not expected to welcome such proposals, and non-drinkers may prefer less drastic measures. But the condition demanding remedy is drastic. And with aroused public feeling, practical and just means to curb drivers who will not curb their drinking can be found. We hope those outlined here will impel readers interested in highway safety to respond with something better.

A Peal of Bells

AMONG many weighty problems now exercising the keener intellects of Britain, that of bells occupies an important place. Bell-ringers are woefully lacking, as the village of Toller Porcorum has recently shown. The question is bound to have resounding repercussions.

Already it has brought back echoes of the relief of Mafeking. On that momentous day a bell which used to herald movement of trains in Harrogate station disappeared, and was not heard, or heard of, again. A few days ago Sir Bernard Lomas-Walker confessed it was he who, in a moment of exuberance, removed the bell from its moorings, on that night of victory during the Boer War. The incident has been closed by the London and North-Eastern Railway Company's presenting the bell to its captor.

Toller Porcorum has excelled Harrogate, because this delightfully named village has actually got its bells back. For eighteen years these bells were silent, but the inhabitants of Toller saved up, and with £300 they have had the bells re-cast and re-hung. But this Dorset hamlet has an insufficiency of ringers. That should be only a temporary difficulty. Toller should find it easy enough, of all places, to produce—tollers.

A $5000 House

AS CONGRESS reconvenes with housing among its problems, someone may well remark that "what this country needs" is a good five thousand dollar house. However reminiscent of a well-known statesman's quip, it is a fact conceded by a majority of housing experts today. Ample evidence exists to show that small, well-planned, soundly constructed homes can be built for this figure to include a fair-sized lot of land.

Thus far there has been very little concerted effort in planning developments of this type of home except where undertaken by large industrial concerns to house their own workers. It is noteworthy, however, that a number of such developments sponsored by private enterprises have proved successful both as to the quality of the homes built and the class of buyers who have been attracted to these communities.

The development of such residential neighborhoods within easy distance of the great urban or industrial centers would tend to bring building construction back to somewhere near pre-depression figures, and at the same time meet a vital housing need.

Such communities of low-priced houses embodying many of the latest conveniences, afford the worker in the lower salaried brackets an opportunity to purchase a little place of his own with a small down payment and monthly installments covering principal, interest and taxes amounting to less than he would pay in rent for a city apartment.

These are indications that there exists a splendid opportunity for architects, builders, developers and the banks to coordinate their efforts in meeting the rapidly growing demand for good low-cost homes priced to fit the pocketbooks of the average rank and file of workers.

It's Still a Union

Book News of the Day

ACTUATED, it may be, by the conviction that in the United States there has not existed, since Colonial times, a real national unity, a persuasive writer has set about the task of establishing his premise, though by none too definitely documented argument. In DIVIDED WE STAND: THE CRISIS OF FRONTIERLESS DEMOCRACY (New York, Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50), Walter Prescott Webb, a professor of American history at the University of Texas, seeks to emphasize the existence of what he regards as indelible sectional lines separating three grand territorial divisions in the country.

These, of course, are the East, the South and the West. Because of their inherent differences of climate, industrial advantage and traditional characteristics, personal and imposed, the author contributes liberally to what many readers may be inclined to regard as an effort, careless or designed, still further to array region against region, section against section and class against class.

* * *

The temptation may be, when one lends himself to such an undertaking, to lose sight of the fact that there exists, now as always, that broader and grander concept of Americanism and national unity which neither war, nor adversity, nor political strife can destroy or even lessen.

There has been fostered, regionally, the supposititious theory that one section has been favored more than another, or that one section has suffered because of the natural and artificial advantages of the other.

Is it not more reasonable to regard the progress or lack of progress of some particular neighborhood or section as being due to peculiar advantages or disadvantages of climate, soil, nearness to or remoteness from profitable markets, or the presence or absence of cheap power?

* * *

New England, long before the development of modern power production and transmission, drew energy from crude water wheels to operate equally crude machinery in cotton mills and factories. Later it looked to the South and West for its raw materials and much of its foods. Both these latter sections since that time have progressed by utilizing the natural resources available. That process is going on and on. Meantime each area defined by Mr. Webb realizes its continuing dependence upon its neighbors. To that extent there is sectionalism. In it there should be dependent neighborliness rather than any thought of selfish rivalry. F. L. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

America's Part in Peace

WHATEVER she does, the United States will certainly not just stand behind the status quo in Europe, or the colonies, or elsewhere. . . . Nor will American policy underwrite the British Empire. While England is popular, except in certain groups, as a sane and stable country, the ancestral home of Magna Carta and a large proportion of American citizens, there is deep suspicion of British foreign policy as being imperialist and cunning. This is partly because America hates the idea of one people governing another, partly because she knows little of the modern British Commonwealth, except in so far as it concerns the Dominions, and partly because every British proposal for co-operation looks like a bid for American support for British overseas interests. Nor will America return to the League of Nations in its present form. Geneva is too identified with Europe, which she thinks should manage its own internal affairs. Her own experience from 1781 to 1789 has taught her the limits of a co-operative system as an instrument for peace, and she shares the view attributed to Lord Grey when he said, "I do not like the idea of resorting to war to prevent war." Liberty, but not peace, can be defended by war. America is far more likely to work for peaceful solutions than to threaten sanctions. Nor will Mr. Hull forget the importance of removing the economic pressures toward explosion by freeing trade.

None the less, as she moves away from isolation the United States will necessarily find herself governed by the logic of the facts and of her own history. Resistance to banditry—whether domestic or international—is a condition of liberty, peace, and a civilized life. Universal national self-determination spells anarchy and war unless it is balanced by a reign of law under which frontiers lose their economic importance and there is power both to change the law and enforce it in the super-national sphere. As she is driven out of isolation by the inexorable forces of the modern world, her strength and her traditions will compel her to play a leading role. Her conclusions will probably be different from what we now hope and expect. But I for one am convinced that the principles of her political and economic life as embodied in her Constitution and her democratic individualism and energy make it certain that in due time she will contribute, and contribute mightily, to the better government of mankind.—*Lord Lothian*, in the (London) Observer.

The Nemesis That Awaits Aggression

THE people of this country [Britain] have shown that they are ready to play their part in the collective defense of peace. But all their instincts and experience tell them that the basis of ordered life is constructive rather than punitive. Honest indignation in these matters will, by itself, only succeed in setting the wise to their proverbial task of repairing the mischief done by the good.

To turn again to the doctrine of appeasement when you have the least inclination to it or apparent justification for it is not despicable either as ethics or as statesmanship. But the doctrine cuts two ways. Those who make appeasement impossible by refusing the way of conciliation, and by making their own strength the sole measure of their action, are threatening not only their neighbors, but . . . such a threat must encounter in the end not only the united condemnation but the united resistance of all civilized nations and a deployment of force that will not be ineffective. —*London Times.*

Not Tied—Just Holding On

In the Shadow of Big Ben

RESONANT party politics have begun to fill the air once more in the House of Commons, now that the new session has started. The opening exchanges were most polite. They consisted in the moving and seconding of an address of thanks to the Crown for the recent Royal speech in the House of Lords. This was done gracefully on behalf of the Government by two young M. P.'s, both garbed ceremoniously for the occasion in medieval velvet court uniforms with seventeenth century smallswords.

Thereafter some senior members of each of the three parties—Conservative, Labor and Liberal—complimented the spokesman and went on to convert the make-believe of formalities into the cut and thrust of politics.

The Labor Opposition moved an amendment to the address summing up everything that Mr. Clement R. Attlee and his friends could think of to say against the program that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has put forward for the session. The Liberal Opposition followed with an equally uncompromising amendment. Neither of these amendments had the remotest prospect of being passed, for the Government has an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless, they served as pegs on which to hang a good deal of criticism, some of which was constructive.

Such criticism may conceivably help Opposition prospects among the electors, who can at least feel assured that the Government's supporters are not having things all their own way in the House of Commons. They serve also another and perhaps more useful purpose. That is to prevent the Cabinet from becoming self-satisfied and careless of its duties, as might tend to be the case if it were not required periodically to defend its position.

The Labor amendment charged the Government with being "weak and vacillating" in foreign affairs and with lacking in "constructive and fundamental proposals" for raising the general standard of living at home. That of the Liberals chided it for failure to provide against an eventual slump, also for not adequately developing national resources or co-operating sufficiently actively with the United States in reducing economic barriers to world trade.

Both Oppositions united in finding the Government's attitude to the League of Nations not as cordial as they would have it.

* * *

Six points, all likely to figure prominently in future debates, were made on the opening day by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who has become the spearhead of the Labor forces.

They were—that support for the League of Nations ought still to be the main object of Britain's foreign policy; that preparations ought now to be—but are not—in progress for meeting a slump within the next three years, when rearmament activity is reduced; that enough is not being done to find jobs for Britain's 1,300,000 unemployed; that special areas where worklessness is worst need more attention than they are getting; that the cost of living is going up dangerously and ought to be provided for, and that malnutrition is so rife as to need special attention.

* * *

Mr. David Lloyd George followed the next day with a slashing attack upon the Government's Spanish policy, which he declared would be to blame if Francisco Franco triumphed in the end. Mr. Lloyd George also drew a lurid picture of fascism generally as a growing menace to Britain and the world.

In replying for the Government, Viscount Cranborne pointed out that the League of Nations, while remaining the basis of British foreign policy, was no mere machine but a living organism with both merits and defects. With its main objective, which was the promotion of peace, the Government was in entire accord. The League was fulfilling its function as the mouthpiece of world opinion, but acting alone it could not at present command essential co-operation of non-member states.

* * *

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was able to point to five years of continued expansion of business and improvement in the economic condition of the people. In every quarter of the past year, he said, overseas trade has increased, exports had gone up not only in value but also in volume. The latest index of industrial production was the highest yet recorded. There were 473,000 more people in paid employment today than a year ago. No symptoms of coming decline could be seen. "We do not do justice to others or to ourselves," he declared, "if we do not take satisfaction at these encouraging facts."

* * *

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, was equally reassuring. He pointed out that since the Armistice in 1918, 3,350,000 new houses had been built in England and Wales alone; that 650,000 slum dwellers had been given better homes and that arrangements were being made to provide cottages for agricultural workers at specially low rents.

* * *

Concerning British action off the coast of Spain, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed to the fact that 89,000 people had been evacuated from war-swept territory by British ships, both sides in the struggle having been treated alike in this respect.

E. C. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

1532—1937

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The thoughtful reader finds truthful statements cropping out in strange places. The following bit of wisdom was written by François Rabelais in 1532:

> If good time comes, it will not be by promise of the stars; if peace, it will not be for want of inclination among princes to make war, but for want of occasion. I say, for my own part, that if kings, princes, and Christian republics observe the word of God, and govern themselves and their subjects by this Word, we shall never have seen a year more salubrious for the body, more peaceful for the soul, more fertile in good than that which is about to commence, and we shall see the face of heaven, the virtue of the earth, the bearing of the people joyous, gay, pleasant, benign, beyond what we have seen for fifty years.

This is written with the avowed purpose of dissuading people from believing in all sorts of prognostications presented to them.

If we find it difficult not to feel that these are the worst times in history we may find it interesting to burrow a little among the works of other centuries. The fact that human life was sacrificed whenever any divergence of opinions occurred in the matter of religion or politics, sometimes called "ideology" today, was quite well established even before the sixteenth century. The fact that it is rampant today does not mean that we have nowhere on earth any signs of order or law. There probably were individuals even then who went about armed only with proper sentiments, rather than with machine guns or their equivalent in that century.

Judging from the number of individual letters to editors, appearing in the columns of American newspapers, there are still a majority of persons who do think rightly. By holding steady in unsteady times the weight of their opinions is even now being felt and their power is bound to increase if they do not take time off for "cat-naps." These people do agree with Rabelais that, "If good comes, it will not be by promise of the stars."

Nyack, N. Y. JESSIE L. SALLS

The Wide Horizon

S. P. C. Authors

By Pearl Strachan

IF THERE were not so many of them we might do something about it. We might form another S. P. C. A. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Authors), but for some reason or other, obstinacy perhaps, as their position becomes more perilous, their tribe increases mightily, and we cherish fewer hopes of protecting them against the barbarity of our cultured age.

After two book fairs, ten luncheons, eight dinners, twelve tea-parties, six "literary breakfasts," and various readings for the Little Emily Club, we are feeling somewhat "fed up" with authors. We wish they would go shut themselves in their ivory towers and write—carefully—and give us more time for reading their books. They feel the same way about it, if they are any good, for they know of course that an author should be read by his public, and seldom seen or heard.

Most of them are poor speakers and not exciting in appearance. The widely read writer of sob fiction will often arouse disappointment when he addresses the Sewing Day Circle, and then whispered comment will run, "He doesn't look a bit like I thought he would!" Authors themselves are scarcely to blame for the modern practice of going on exhibition. They have been told that publicity wins the day. And why should they doubt it when on all sides they see, among the season's prize winners and best sellers, examples of loosely shuffled narratives which would, for grammatical reasons alone, keep ninth-grade Tommy working long hours after school.

* * *

The worst treatment a writer could expect in the days of the Roman Empire was banishment or rapid extinction by a known means. Such methods are not unknown in certain countries of our own time, and when they are employed people take sides openly, or grumble secretly and sail for America, where they publish a book about it, and then another book about something else, and slip unsuspectingly into a new zone of tyranny.

Nearly everybody today is an author, it seems. The charwoman is busy doing a diary, on her days off, and the janitor writes "poems" which he is too reticent to publish, until someone offers him enough money. But the charwoman and the janitor are not the ones who suffer most from what they perpetrate. They do not inspire our hopes for a new S. P. C. A. It is the genuine lions, helpless in their greatness, who have the direst need.

There is a vivid recollection of a tea-party for Laurence Binyon, given by an exclusive club for debutantes. He read some of his poems, which could not be heard beyond the second row of chairs for the clatter of tea-cups and sotto-voce greetings of people arriving late.

Some of the roughest treatment ever meted out to members of the writing trade is to be found in Hollywood. It is impossible to imagine Charles Dickens accepting quietly the introduction of the modernized, unconventional meeting of David Copperfield and Dora Spenlow, which was completely at variance with his tale. Authors tell us, however, that once they have sold the film rights to their novels they may sit on the edge of the movie lot and chew nails, for no script writer or director is going to place adherence to the book text before his own concept of what the public will pay to see. On the other hand unknown writers sometimes are assisted. Shakespeare would have had his chance, even if no one had ever heard of him. It was a famous film actor who told us recently that when Hollywood became conscious of the classics, not so long ago, an assistant said to a powerful producer, "The people are asking for plays by Shakespeare. Now, there's good film stuff in some of his plays. . . ."

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"Okay," was the answer. "Tell him to come 'round and see me." So, there are compensations even there.

One of the most refined forms of cruelty to authors, a form of it which should be given serious attention by our S. P. C. A., is the private party, at which the author is the personal guest of an ambitious society matron. And perhaps the most wounding, disillusioning type of all is that inflicted by the Provincial Authors' Club. It is harder to bear because a writer, in all innocence, accepts an invitation to speak at the annual banquet, expecting to address a group of people like himself—people who write for a living, with whom he can converse or quarrel or even laugh, on a comfortable, comprehensive level. He prepares a pithy little speech, unemotional and practical, and goes forth to meet his fellow-scribes.

The press plays its harrowing part in tormenting twentieth century authors. The writer of economic history is requested to express his opinion on the value of permanent waves, and the poet of "Hearts and Chrysanthemums" is challenged to explain Japan's ultimate designs in the Far East. But the worst atrocity of all, in our estimation, is to place an author on display in a department store, where he must sit and sign an endless stream of books, and be stared out of countenance by purchasers of pins and ribbons at the next counter. Certainly something should be done.